REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1934-35

MADRAS

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1934-35

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1935 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1934–35 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

The year 1935 witnessed no violent or subversive political activities and was on the whole one of optimism. The pall of financial depression showed signs of lifting and indications of a revival of trade, though slight, were noticeable. The Presidency was fortunately free from terrorist activities, crime was kept low and detection improved. The famine in Anantapur and Bellary was ended by the timely arrival of rains in August and the year ended on a happy note of hope.

The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. The Jubilee was celebrated with unbounded enthusiasm, unmixed loyalty and fervent thankfulness and in spite of the hard times, Their Majesties' subjects contributed unstintingly to the Jubilee Fund inaugurated to help humanitarian activities. All sections of the Press including many extreme nationalist papers paid tributes to Their Majesties in connection with the Silver Jubilee.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Sir Hopetoun Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., vacated their offices of Members of the Executive Council and

the Hon'ble Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., took their seats as Members of the Executive Council in their places, respectively, on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1935 and the forenoon of the 19th March 1935. The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Campbell vacated office as Vice-President of Council on the 2nd January 1935 and the Hon'ble Sir Hopetoun Stokes held that office from the 3rd January 1935 to the 18th March 1935. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, was appointed Vice-President of Council on the 19th March 1935 and continued to hold that office for the rest of the year.

There was no change in the Ministry.

Political

2. Though, politically, the year was one of comparative calm, it witnessed strenuous efforts on the part of the political parties at better organization and greater unity among the members. The activities of the Congress were chiefly confined to the enrolment of members, electioneering and the holding of conferences. The fact that the Congress party continued its campaign throughout the hot weather is evidence both of its determination and its organization. Mr. Satyamurti, who in the month of May succeeded Mr. Rajagopalachari as President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, displayed considerable energy and toured and addressed meetings in almost all the districts.

When the Congress abandoned its demand for the rejection of the Reforms in toto, the Congress leaders in the Presidency carried on a widespread campaign for the capture of local bodies as a preliminary step to ensure success in the coming elections under the new Reforms. Many of the

Liberals and Moderates who had hitherto remained aloof were attracted by this new outlook of the Madras Congress leaders. The nationalist press treated with considerable sarcasm the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to postpone the decision on the question of acceptance of office, in regard to which Madras Congress leaders, especially of the Tamil Nad, seem to be generally in favour of acceptance.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, toured the Presidency in the last quarter of the year, when the opportunity was taken to raise funds. His speeches were moderate in tone and were confined to the constructive programme of the Congress. The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress passed without serious incident. In spite of the previous efforts of Congressmen, the amount of popular enthusiasm evoked was surprisingly slight.

The Justice Party tried to be no less active and was not slow to make serious efforts to reorganize itself and re-unite its conflicting members. A conference of the party was held in March and realizing the vigour of the Congress activities, the leaders began an electioneering campaign towards the end of June. Another conference was held in October and it was decided to inaugurate a Party Fund and employ paid organizers to do propaganda work in the districts.

In March, a group of members of the party in the Legislative Council seceded from the party and formed a separate group. Taking advantage of this split, Dr. Subbaroyan, the Leader of the Opposition, moved a vote of no-confidence in the ministry. The attack on the ministry was half-hearted and largely degenerated into a ventilation

of personal grievances ; the motion was lost by a large majority. Six of the seceders rejoined the main body later in the year and in December, agreement was again reached between the Justice Council Party and the members who had seceded and the split was healed.

The Congress candidates were successful in all the four bye-elections to the Legislative Council. As regards elections to local bodies, the Congress candidates were returned in a majority in all the Tamil districts in which elections were held, except in the Trichinopoly District Board where they secured half the number of seats and were making vigorous efforts to have a Congressman elected as President. In the Telugu districts, the Congressmen obtained a majority of seats only in the West Gōdāvari District Board. Although they did not secure a majority of seats in the District Boards of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, Congressmen were elected as Presidents in Anantapur and Kurnool, while in Bellary an Independent was elected President. In Chittoor a Congressman was elected President of the District Board by lot. The District Board elections in Tinnevelly and West Gōdāvari were marred, unfortunately, by acts of rowdyism.

Signs were not wanting of efforts on the part of the Congress leaders to get more closely in touch with the rural population. Their efforts however consisted mainly of election promises, while in practically promoting the objects of the Village Industries Association sponsored by Congress they have achieved little or nothing. Mr. Ranga concentrated on certain alleged grievances of the ryots and organized peasants' marches in some districts to present their grievances to the local

authorities. He received but little support from the ryots.

In the sphere of Imperial and All-India affairs, the Indo-British trade agreement was generally condemned and the decision of the Government of India to impose an import duty on broken rice was received with general satisfaction. The throwing out of the Finance Bill by the Legislative Assembly was welcomed by the nationalist press, which also considered the Criminal Law Amendment Act to be entirely unwarranted. The India Bill was adversely commented upon from time to time.

A happy feature of the year was the absence of terrorist crimes or conspiracies. The nine accused in the Cocanada Conspiracy Case of the previous year were on appeal acquitted of the charge of conspiracy, but the convictions of two of them under the Arms Act and the Explosive Substances Act were upheld, though the sentences were reduced.

3. Except in the areas adversely affected by unfavourable seasonal conditions, there was little change in the economic condition of the agricultural population. Retail prices of food grains taken as a whole were at a slightly higher level than at the corresponding period of last year. In order to improve the economic equipment of the country and provide work for the rural population, a special three years' programme of improvements to minor irrigation works was launched in April. The total amount sanctioned for the purpose for the three years is Rs. 50 lakhs. Government remitted the land revenue suspended in fasli 1344, the total amount remitted being Rs. 55·45 lakhs. Owing to the prevalence of

Economic

adverse seasonal conditions, land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Cuddapah up to an extent of Rs. 12·76 lakhs and postponed beyond the fasli in parts of Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly to an extent of Rs. 0·61 lakh.

The south-west monsoon was on the whole normal or above normal in East and West Gōdāvari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura and South Kanara and below normal in the other districts. It was generally active in July and August and weakened in the latter half of September. The north-east monsoon in October was above normal in West Gōdāvari, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and the West Coast and below normal elsewhere. Rainfall in November was, however, above normal only in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura. The first half of December was practically rainless but there were good rains in the latter half of the month in the districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

The famine test works opened in Anantapur and Bellary in 1934 were converted into relief works in January and February 1935. As the dry weather advanced, distress became acute in both the districts and a number of relief works had to be opened. Twenty-one relief works in Anantapur, including nine non-departmental works, and eight departmental relief works in Bellary were in progress in July when the famine operations reached their full swing. On account of the good rain received in the second week of August, agricultural operations commenced on a large

scale and by the end of September all the departmental works in both the districts were closed. The non-departmental works in Anantapur were closed during the latter half of October. The total expenditure incurred on the famine relief operations in the two districts, from December 1934 to October 1935, was Rs. 16·49 lakhs. Cloths were purchased and distributed to the poor and destitute in these districts out of the grant of Rs. 25,000 obtained from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund. Non-official relief committees also gave relief to some extent by the purchase and distribution of cloths and by supply of milk to children. Besides the opening of reserved forests for the free grazing of cattle and the issue of permits at concessional rates by forest panchayats, hill grass was collected and sold at moderate prices departmentally. Eight fodder depots were opened in the Anantapur district and three in the Bellary district. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 91,700. Seasonal conditions were also unfavourable in parts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts. To relieve the distress in these areas, District Board road works and minor irrigation works were undertaken to provide work for the labourers. Free grazing in reserved forests was also allowed.

There were no extensive floods this year but damage was caused in parts of three districts by floods or by cyclones. Owing to heavy rain about the middle of November, there were unprecedented floods in the Coimbatore district and considerable damage was done to irrigation works in three taluks. Damage to standing crops and houses

and loss of cattle were negligible. The Shanmughanadhi river in the Madura district was also in high floods and caused some damage to certain irrigation sources and supply channels. A cyclone occurred on the 14th and 15th November in parts of the Tanjore district. Seventeen lives were lost and some damage was caused to property and crops.

Legislative Council

4. The Madras Legislative Council sat on 44 days during the year. Thirty-seven days were allotted for official business, and seven days for non-official business but non-official business was also transacted on one of the days allotted for official business. The term of the Legislative Council was again extended for another year from November 1935 in view of the improbability of a new Council running its full course before the introduction of the new Constitution.

Eighteen Government Bills were passed during the year. Most of them were amendments to existing legislation which had been found to require modification or amplification. The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act provides for a modified form of compulsion, the object of which would not be so much to ensure that every child entered a school, as to prevent a child when once it had been sent to school from being removed within the period of its school-age. The Act also provides for a penalty recoverable from the offending parent instead of his prosecution for failure to send his child to school. Under the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, electric energy from a source belonging to Government may be supplied to industrial enterprises on favourable terms. The Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act permits the grant of loans to

agriculturists for the relief of indebtedness. The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act enables the mortgage banks to make payments to creditors in discharge of prior debts of the mortgagors at their registered offices. The Madras Debtors' Protection (Amendment) Act was enacted to fix the maximum rates of interest payable on secured and unsecured loans of value less than Rs. 500. In order to augment the financial resources of the province, the Betting Act was passed to impose a tax on betting on horse and pony races. Four official bills were pending at the end of the year.

Only two non-official bills were passed during the year. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act gives power to Government to notify certain temples and place them under special management by a salaried executive officer. The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act was passed empowering Collectors to nominate representatives of minority communities on panchayat courts. Seven non-official bills were pending at the close of the year.

There were fourteen motions for the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing matters of urgent public importance. Out of the seven motions allowed and discussed in the Council, only two were carried, one relating to the re-settlement in South Kanara and the other raising the question of protection against the importation of foreign rice. Three hundred and sixty-one resolutions were tabled during the year but only 10 actually came up for discussion. Out of the 1,386 motions on the budget, only 31 were discussed and these were all either lost or by leave withdrawn. For the first time for several years,

the land revenue demand was passed without a cut motion being carried. The number of questions received was 1,485 of which 1,046 were answered in Council.

On the 14th March 1935, a motion of no-confidence in the Ministers, moved by the Leader of the Opposition, was discussed and lost by 38 votes.

Police

5. The record of the police force throughout the year was again satisfactory. There was a marked increase in the number of cattle thefts, robberies and dacoities and a slight increase in murders, house-breakings and ordinary thefts. The southern and western portions of the Presidency mainly contributed to this increase. The formation of Village Vigilance Committees and the introduction of "Strangers Days" each month in many districts have undoubtedly produced closer contact with the villagers, resulting in a number of cases which would not have come to light ordinarily being registered. These factors together with the failure of rains and the famine conditions prevailing in some districts, the rise in the price of foodstuffs and considerable unemployment were responsible for the increase in crime. But a noticeable improvement in detection was achieved.

Serious riots occurred in eleven places but vigorous action by the local police promptly restored control. There were three cases of violent assault on police officers resulting in the death of a sub-inspector and a head constable and the serious wounding of an officiating Inspector and a police constable. Due to local factions, the state of affairs at Aruppukkottai and Kilakarai in Ramnad, at Vajrakarur in Anantapur, at Attayampatti in Salem and at

Kalyanapuram in Tanjore made it necessary to retain the additional police forces located in these places. The additional force at Kalyanapuram was, however, withdrawn from the 15th May. Violent factious feeling at Nandavaram in Bellary also necessitated the formation of a new additional force which was posted there on 1st September 1935.

The unofficial Intelligence Bureaux in twelve districts were made permanent and a combined bureau for both the Railway Police districts was constituted. The reorganization of the Armed Reserves on a platoon basis was sanctioned during the year. In the matter of traffic control, additional staff was sanctioned for Tinnevelly and South Kanara districts. Though the number of motor vehicles has largely increased in Madras City, the figures for accidents showed a decline. A new saloon type of bus has been introduced in the City providing greater safety and comfort and old buses have been largely replaced by the new type. The taxi service is now almost completely composed of the saloon type of cars.

Measures taken to enlist the co-operation of the general public have met with considerable success. The Village Vigilance Committees which have been formed in many districts are popular with the public and have rendered valuable assistance in the prevention and detection of crime. The initiative and courage of the members of the Palamukkal Committee in South Arcot who arrested an armed and dangerous desperado was recognized by the Government.

Criminal Justice

6. Though there was on the whole a considerable fall in the volume of ordinary crime, an increase in grave crime was noticeable in the districts of Cuddapah, Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

The year was marked by the absence of political activities. Two cases of alleged human sacrifice in the East Gōdāvari district evoked considerable public interest. In the City of Madras, two sensational cases figured before the Presidency Magistrates—a case of fraud in stamps in the Presidency Court of Small Causes and another case of criminal breach of trust by a partner and an assistant in a firm of stockbrokers.

The appointment of two additional Sessions Judges was sanctioned during the year, while the post of an additional Sessions Judge was abolished.

Civil Justice

7. In the mufassal civil courts, the number of suits and appeals instituted showed a slight increase, but there was a distinct fall in the small cause suits instituted. In the High Court, though there was a marked increase in the number of first appeals as well as in insolvency work, the number of second appeals declined. The number of suits instituted on the original side showed a further decline, owing probably to the enlargement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court. On the other hand and probably for the same reason, there was an abnormal increase in the number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court.

During the year, the appointments of two additional Subordinate Judges, as well as nine additional District Munsifs and two Sub-courts were sanctioned. The posts of an additional District Judge, three additional Subordinate Judges and two additional District Munsifs were abolished.

Prisons

8. The daily average number of convicts, prisoners under trial and civil prisoners showed an increase during the year. Overcrowding in the jails was relieved by transfers to other jails

and by the provision of temporary accommodation. The conduct of the ordinary prisoners was on the whole satisfactory, but the Terrorist prisoners on several occasions displayed a tendency to break jail rules and undermine discipline by obstructive tactics. They were, however, kept under control and discipline was maintained. The number of prison offences rose slightly during the year, but corporal punishment was restricted and confined to very exceptional cases where stern measures were necessary in the interests of discipline. There were only seven such cases during the year. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

One hundred and eighty-nine prisoners were released conditionally on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards and twenty-five on medical grounds. Under the scheme of premature release of Mappilla Rebellion prisoners, nine were conditionally released. Fifty-five convicts who volunteered were sent to the Andamans under the Colonization Scheme. The Civil Disobedience movement prisoners who remained in the Central Jail, Salem, at the end of the previous year were released during the year. There was no fresh admission of Terrorist prisoners. Eleven Terrorist prisoners were either released or disposed of otherwise.

The two Borstal Schools continued to work satisfactorily. The management of the Certified Schools was efficient and the training imparted continued to be progressive and systematic.

Another year's good work was done by the Central Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the District Committees. The various Committees endeavoured to expand the organization and improve the " after-care " work.

Registration and companies

9. While the number of documents registered showed an increase of 2·4 per cent, the income rose only by ·03 per cent owing to the fall in the value of land. Three temporary sub-offices and one itinerating office were continued for another year. In pursuance of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act of 1934, notices of all transfers of holdings in Zamindari tracts were received on payment of a fee and transmitted to the landlords concerned.

The number of registered companies rose from 1,231 to 1,356 during the course of the year. Nearly three-fourths of the new floatations were banking, loan and insurance companies and trading and manufacturing concerns. The largest floatation of the year was the Indian Circar Insurance Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. There was a marked increase in the registration of Cotton Mills especially in the Coimbatore district. A large number of cinema companies were registered, which shows that talkies have become very popular. Eight Provident Insurance Societies were registered during the year, while 1,054 firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Co-operation

10. The general position of the agricultural classes did not materially improve, and they found themselves unable to repay the debts incurred in the days of better prices, with the result that the overdues of the ryots to co-operative societies continued to be heavy. The relief given in previous years to borrowers was extended by a further reduction in the lending rates and by the waiver of penal interest. The policy of cautious

registration of societies continued and some dormant societies were revived.

On the whole, the position of reserves in Central Banks was satisfactory. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank had another successful year. The Government were pleased, with the consent of the Legislative Council, to increase their guarantee of the debentures from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs. Owing to the easy conditions in the money market, the Bank was able to attract debenture money at three and a half per cent from May, and from October the rate of interest on loans to primary land mortgage banks was reduced to five per cent with the result that the borrower received the loan at six per cent. The Government sanctioned three more posts of Sub-Deputy Registrars for the supervision of primary land mortgage banks.

The Government of India announced a contribution of Rs. 86,000 for the improvement of the cotton hand-loom industry of this province. This subsidy is being utilized for that purpose by the Madras Provincial Hand-loom Weavers' Society, which was started in August. The Madras Co-operative Sugar Marketing Society, Limited, was registered in November with the object of helping its member-societies to market their sugar to their best advantage. Four societies have joined. The society has entered into an agreement with Volkart Brothers for the sale of sugar produced by its members for a period of three years.

Local boards and municipalities

11. The municipalities of Nandyal and Trichinopoly continued to be under supersession. During the year the municipal councils of Chidambaram and Bezwada were re-constituted after

supersession. The municipal council of Chirala was superseded for a period of two years, as the council was found to be incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. Commissioners were appointed to thirty-six more municipalities during the year. Of the major panchayat boards, one was abolished and none dissolved while six had to be superseded. Sixteen presidents and one vice-president of non-union panchayat boards were removed from office for violating the law or abusing the powers vested in them.

In the interests of the local fund administration of the areas concerned, the local fund districts of Vizagapatam, Guntūr and North Arcot were bifurcated into the present Vizagapatam and Bobbili, the present Guntūr and Ongole and Vellore and Tiruvannamalai local fund districts respectively.

Trade and ports

12. The aggregate value of the private trade of the Presidency increased by Rs. 232·35 lakhs compared with the first eleven months of 1934. Foreign imports decreased by Rs. 28·00 lakhs, mainly due to a decline in the imports of grain, pulse and flour which amounted to Rs. 132·35 lakhs. The imports of dyeing and tanning substances, silks, sugar and soap also showed a decrease. There were however larger receipts of machinery and millwork, oils, metals and ores and manures. Foreign exports also decreased by Rs. 4·69 lakhs due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, tanned skins, castor seeds, pepper and coffee. Both the import and export trade with the British Empire advanced by Rs. 15·20 lakhs and Rs. 113·78 lakhs, respectively. Coasting imports and exports also increased.

The net result of the working of the Madras Port Trust Board for the year showed a profit of Rs. 4·25 lakhs. In order to assist and stimulate trade, most of the annual recurring saving in expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs, due to the Government of India extending the period of repayment of certain loans by thirty years, was utilized towards reducing charges on trade passing through the port. This accounts for the reduced earnings of the Trust. Quay dues on all exports and on some items of imports were abolished and the consolidated landing charge was also reduced. While the tonnage of imports showed a slight fall, the tonnage of exports fell by nearly 30 per cent. The decline in coal and sugar imports continued but shipments of groundnuts showed a slight revival at the close of the year. Good progress was made in the work on the South Quay Project. The port was affected by cyclonic weather on two occasions but no damage was caused.

There was an increase of Rs. 59,397 in the gross revenue of the Tuticorin Port. Passenger traffic also showed improvement. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

A conference of the representatives of the Governments of India and Madras, and those of the Cochin and Travancore Governments was held at New Delhi in November to discuss the outstanding administrative problem connected with the development of the Cochin Harbour, and a settlement was reached. As a result, it is expected that the first instalment of the fourth stage works will be sanctioned and put in hand in the near future. An up-to-date hotel for the benefit of overseas passengers was opened in the early part

of the year. Receipts from port dues and pilotage funds increased considerably.

There was an increase in many of the minor ports in the tonnage of vessels that entered during the year. Collection of port dues was also on the increase.

Agriculture

13. There was still a distinct reduction in the number of applications for admission into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The short course in "Farm management" was continued, and in addition, short courses of instruction in malt-making, insect pests and diseases, jaggery-making and bee-keeping were instituted during the year.

The soil survey of the Tungabhadra Project area was carried on during the year. A preliminary soil survey of the Cauvery-Mettur area and the Toludur Project was also conducted. The process for the manufacture of active carbon was modified with the result that a carbon of high quality at a considerably lower cost was obtained. Sugarcane was studied in detail and the planting trials showed that the best season for planting is from January to April. In paddy research, definite results were obtained from the subsidised manurial experiments at Maruteru on the first-crop paddy and the experiments were extended to the second crop. Five new strains of paddy were issued during the year. Agronomical research in cotton showed that irrigating Cambodia once in three weeks gave the best economic results. The schemes of research on cotton financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee were continued and encouraging results were obtained. A larger agricultural research station was opened at Tindivanam to deal with the problems connected

with the oil-seeds of the Presidency. A fruit station at Anantarajupeta in the Cuddapah district was also started during the year.

The study of the two important pests of paddy, the swarming caterpillar and the stem-borer was continued and a considerable amount of additional data was collected. Considerable progress was made in the research work on the various aspects of bee-keeping. *Nigrospora sp.*, a disease in paddy, was recorded for the first time in South India and the investigation of the disease was taken on hand. The fungus was isolated and brought into pure culture. "Yellowing," a new disease of cholam, was also investigated.

Comparative draught tests and road-speed tests were made with rubber-tyred carts and the ordinary country carts. Several types of hand seed-sowing devices for the country drill were re-designed and constructed. A nucleus herd of the Hallikar strain was added during the year for improving the cattle in Salem, Chittoor and Anantapur districts.

Agricultural propaganda was done largely by way of demonstrations, exhibitions and shows. The system of issuing loans for the purchase of improved implements and seeds was continued. Seeds, fodder, fruits and implements were distributed on a large scale. A marketing section was opened and as a preliminary to an intensive programme to develop the marketing facilities for crops and animal husbandry products, necessary statistical data were collected. The possibilities of starting co-operative sale societies and of the establishment of warehouses were also investigated. New agricultural associations were formed in the districts for the improvement of agriculture.

Veterinary

14. There was a further fall in the incidence of Rinderpest, but Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Blackquarter prevailed in a rather severe form in several districts. The cheaper method of immunization against Rinderpest with the use of goats' blood virus was put to extended use during this year by permitting the subordinate staff in eight districts to use it. The Veterinary Investigation Officer after completing his work on Blackquarter, was engaged in the investigation of the high mortality from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in Nellore. Research into Nasal Granuloma of cattle at the Madras Veterinary College Laboratory, was continued.

A new veterinary dispensary was opened at Shiyali in Tanjore and six additional temporary posts of touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were created during the year. A mobile X-ray unit has been installed in the Madras Veterinary College Hospital to facilitate diagnosis and to demonstrate to the students cases of fracture and other surgical conditions. The officers of the department continued to attend to meat inspection work.

The introduction of the B.V.Sc. degree course was sanctioned by Government and further proposals in connection with it are under their consideration : it is hoped that the degree course will be introduced from July 1936. Twenty selected candidates from the Presidency and eleven from outside entered the college during the year and eight veterinary officers underwent the revised nine months' refresher course.

Fisheries

15. The fishing season proved unusually good throughout the year on the East Coast and in the Ponnani section of the West Coast in the latter half of the year. The oil sardine was scarce on

the West Coast but there were good catches of mackerel.

Satisfactory progress was made in biological and technological research. The spawning ground of an important shoaling fish, *Hemirhamphus georgii*, was located and a preliminary study of the spawning habits, the eggs and the early stages of the species was made for the first time. The outstanding result of the year's research on pearl oysters was the continued success in keeping them alive and in breeding and rearing them in captivity. This has definitely established the possibility of rearing pearl oysters in confinement and paves the way to experiments in the production of cultural pearls.

In inland pisciculture direct proof of the establishment of catla in the Cauvery river, crowning the efforts of the department to introduce the fish since 1922, was obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at all the anicuts and sluices in the Tanjore district. The most noteworthy result of technological research was the production for the first time of sardine oil with a vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of cod liver oil, and the discovery of four other Indian sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. A proposal to employ the Yorkshire Coble to demonstrate the possibility of exploiting the fishing grounds discovered by the trawler was under the consideration of Government.

Forests

16. The area of reserved forests on 31st March 1935 was 19,017 square miles, of which 3,309 square miles were managed by panchayats under the control of the Board of Revenue. Good progress was made in the preparation of working plans for the forests.

The regeneration operations in clear-felled areas were satisfactory where the weather was favourable, while the regeneration of gaps in the selection-felled areas was carried on satisfactorily in several divisions. Progress was made in casuarina planting in the Nellore division, and in the Tinnevelly division, palmyra was planted over an area of 100 acres in one forest to fix the shifting sand. The artificial regeneration of sandalwood was generally satisfactory. The investigation of the spike disease of sandal was continued. Experiments have shown that the disease is infectious and is carried by insect vector, but the species of insect responsible is still to be traced.

As a result of the Government's orders that all departments of Government should consult the Forest Utilization Officer before obtaining their timber requirements and also that indents for furniture should be restricted to that made of Madras timbers, there was an increased demand for timber from the Jail and the Public Works departments. Timber was sold mostly in the log, the demand for which improved during the year. There was a small improvement in prices also. The supply of sleepers was very limited during the year owing to the very low rates offered by private contractors. The Sleeper Pool, Southern Group, however, accepted a three-year contract from April 1935. The supply of special-sized teak sleepers to the South Indian Railway was continued. A further contract for the supply of similar sleepers for two years commencing from April 1935 has been accepted by the South Indian Railway. A larger quantity of sandalwood was sold but at lower prices. The decrease in the prices was due to the depressed state of the market and the sale by Mysore of parts of their

extensive stock of wood and oil at low rates. There was an appreciable improvement in the market for strychnus nux-vomica seeds.

17. The assistance of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information was sought by the public and by Government departments to an increasing extent and enquiries were more numerous and were wider in range and scope. Very few commercial concerns, however, attempted to avail themselves of the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act and only one loan of Rs. 500 was disbursed. As a result of the demonstration of the working of the locally constructed machines for the manufacture of school slates and of the advice given in the departmental bulletin, a concern in Kallai set up machinery for the manufacture of slates. The slates manufactured at Kallai compared favourably with the imported articles. During the year, experiments were undertaken at the Indian Institute of Science with a view to produce a suitable starch to replace the imported product, and the ragi and jowar starches prepared were found suitable for use in the textile industry. The question of the possibility of attracting industries to Mettur was the subject of close study during the year, and the scope for development, in the Mettur area, of a number of industries was examined. The Department of Industries continued to assist, in every possible way, the development of the new sugar factories which have come into existence. Six sugar factories worked for varying periods during the crushing season and another factory was completed during the year. At the instance of the department, specially reduced rates for the transport of sugarcane seed, sugarcane and sugar

Industries

were obtained in some cases. For rendering assistance to the handloom weaving industry on the commercial side, the Government, with the aid of a subvention from the Government of India (Rs. 59,500 for 1935–36) and through the department, brought into existence the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited. The purpose of the society is to develop co-operative buying and selling on behalf of the handloom weavers.

The Kerala Soap Institute, besides manufacturing the usual varieties of soaps, placed several new products on the market and provided training for twelve students. It continued experiments on bleaching carbons and investigations and studies of oils and oil-cakes. The sericultural experiments at the various silk farms were continued and the rearings were successful. The five demonstrators did useful work in introducing and developing sericulture and ericulture. The engineering activities of the department continued on the usual lines. Six artesian borings were put down during the year, besides several shallow borings in the Vedaranniyam area for drinking purposes.

The Government School of Technology, the Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and the Trades School at Mangalore, all functioned satisfactorily. Two more industrial schools managed by District Boards were recognized during the year. The School of Arts and Crafts did another year's good work. The lacquering of wooden articles was newly introduced and a separate class for enamelling was formed. The Textile Institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction. Two State technical

scholarships, one for training in Sugar Engineering and the other in Glass Technology, were awarded during the year. Besides sixty new industrial scholarships awarded as usual to pupils of the various aided industrial schools, five research scholarships for study at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were also awarded.

18. There were nineteen strikes in various trades and industries during the year but none of them was accompanied by any intimidation or lawlessness. All the strikes were short-lived and of little importance, the only strike on a large scale being that in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills. In this case, about 2,800 out of about 3,000 workers employed struck work under a misapprehension that their wages would be reduced on account of the reduction in the hours of work prescribed in the Factories Act of 1934. The workers resumed work three days later on the understanding that they would be treated like the workmen in the other mills in the locality and that their grievances would be looked into at a conference. The increase of socialistic and communistic propaganda and the extolling of conditions for the workers in Russia have been prominent features in labour meetings during the year. **Labour**

Though four trade unions were newly registered, the number of unions fell from 36 to 34 during the course of the year. No appeal was filed against any decision of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

There was a decrease of 114 in the number of factories. Sanitation in factories was generally satisfactory and fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery received prompt attention.

Eighty-six prosecutions were taken up for the evasion of factory laws and regulations. There was an increase in the number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and in the amount of compensation deposited, due partly to the amendment of the Act and partly to its provisions becoming better known among workmen. The Factories Act, 1934, came into force on the first day of the year.

There was a decrease in the volume of assisted emigration to Malaya due to the Malayan Government seeking to prevent a surplus of labour. The temporary exemption of the colony from the operation of the rule about sex ratio was further extended by the Government of India to the end of January 1936. Over 40,000 labourers were assisted to go to Ceylon ; recruitment in India was restricted mostly to old labourers as the heavy recruitment of the previous year had filled requirements. Three hundred and four individuals returned to Madras from South Africa under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. They were as usual helped to settle in this country in suitable occupations.

Work for the amelioration of the depressed classes continued to be done on a restricted scale and the chief items of work remained the same as in previous years. A special staff was working in fourteen districts.

There was no change in the management of the settlements for members of the criminal tribes during the year. Employment was fairly adequate in all the settlements except in Bitragunta. The health of the inmates of all the settlements was generally satisfactory.

The Kallar elementary schools and the Boarding school at Tanjore were closed from April in pursuance of the orders of the Government to wind up the reclamation work amongst the Kallars of Tanjore as they are neither criminal tribes nor depressed classes. All the elementary schools were transferred to the West Tanjore District Board on payment of a fixed subsidy by the Government. In Madura, most of the Mission-managed Kallar schools were taken over under the direct control of the Government. The attendance increased during the year and the individual method of teaching is producing good results. The Kallar Panchayats were of use in the detection and prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders. The Kallar schools in Ramnad functioned satisfactorily. The work of Koravar Reclamation in Salem proceeded on the usual lines.

Public Works

19. Despite a very weak south-west monsoon in two successive years, the Mettur Dam has enabled irrigation to be carried on in the Cauvery delta with few interruptions. The manufacture of three-feet shutters proposed to be installed over the Gōdāvari anicut, in place of the existing two-feet shutters, was in good progress. Orders for four shutter-lifting machines have been placed in England. Token grants for the Losarigutlapadu and Vemuladevi projects in the Gōdāvari Delta System were voted towards the end of the year. These two schemes, when completed, are expected to bring under cultivation and irrigation an area of nearly 8,000 acres. Good progress was made in the work of improvements to the Peddalanka Channel and the extension of the Kistna East Bank Canal in the Kistna Delta System. In

order to obtain a more reliable estimate of the quantity of water available for the Tungabhadra Project, gaugings of the river were taken during the year, jointly with the Governments of Hyderabad and Mysore. The Government of India were addressed to appoint an Inter-State Commission to arbitrate on the question of the sharing of the available supplies in the Tungabhadra River between Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore. As regards the Kattalai Scheme, the work at the bed regulator and in the North Bank Canal was completed and that in the High Level Channel was in good progress. Owing to very heavy rains in the catchment basin and the consequent sudden rise of water in the reservoir, the newly formed bund across the Ralla Vagu at Thippayapalem in the Kurnool district breached in two places. Steps are being taken to restore the dam.

The Boiler Inspection Department which was under the intermediary control of the Sanitary Engineer was placed directly under the control of the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads). Nineteen subdivisions and one division were formed during the year in connection with the widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works to relieve unemployment and to improve the economic condition of the Presidency (vide "Season" supra).

Electricity

20. The sanction by the Secretary of State for India of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme and by the Local Government of the Mukurti Dam construction and the growing load and revenue in the Pykara Electric System were the outstanding features of the year. Work on the Mettur Scheme was commenced both at the power-house

site and on the transmission lines. Six districts will be served by this scheme. The Mukurti Dam construction is intended to provide for substantial storage in view of the good load conditions and the importance of unrestricted supply in the Pykara System. The Broadcasting division was abolished on account of the Government of India's intention to establish a transmitting station in Madras as part of their All-India Scheme. Considerable time and attention was devoted to the investigation of electric supply schemes, particularly in the Andhra districts.

The operation of the generating plant, transmission lines and the distribution systems of the Pykara Hydro-Electric System continued to be satisfactory, and a very high standard of continuity of supply and service was maintained. The Erode-Trichinopoly line, the extension from Pollachi to Udamalpet and the Trichinopoly-Negapatam line were completed and supply to Trichinopoly, Karur, Udamalpet, Tiruvarur and Negapatam was commenced during the year. Several important textile and other industrial loads were connected up, and as regards agricultural extensions, over 170 pumping sets were in service. The H.T. rates were reduced and a possible revision of the L.T. rate structure was under examination.

Karur and Udamalpet were added to the municipal undertakings managed by the department. Eight licensees commenced supply of electric energy during the year and thirteen applications for licences were under consideration at the end of the year. The thermal power stations at Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Palni continued to function satisfactorily.

Finance

21. Revenue in the year 1933–34 exceeded expenditure by Rs. 6·25 lakhs and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 284·60 lakhs exclusive of ear-marked balances, such as the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund. The budget estimate for the year 1934–35 anticipated a surplus of Rs. 4·46 lakhs in the revenue account. The actual transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 10·93 lakhs. The receipts under capital and debt heads fell below the disbursements under those heads by Rs. 41·36 lakhs. The closing balance for 1934–35 which is also the opening balance for 1935–36, therefore, amounted to Rs. 254·17 lakhs exclusive of ear-marked balances.

The budget for 1935–36 anticipated a small surplus of Rs. 4·85 lakhs, but the preliminary revised estimates indicate that the surplus is likely to be converted into a deficit of about Rs. 30 lakhs owing chiefly to a fall in receipts under the principal heads of revenue.

Excise

22. The growth of illicit distillation continued to present a difficult problem of major importance. Owing to the widespread economic depression in recent years the normal consumer has found himself unable to afford the price demanded for licit liquor. The demand for liquor at lower prices came to be met by the illicit distiller. In order to suppress illicit distillation, the executive staff was strengthened in a few of the worst affected areas, and, with effect from the 1st April 1935, the duty on arrack was reduced by about 25 per cent.

In response to the repeated representations of a section of the population of the South Kanara district, the sale of cashew arrack in Mangalore town and taluk was introduced as an experiment

with effect from the 1st April 1935. The sales which were encouraging in the beginning declined gradually, and in spite of the reduction in the strength and cost to the level of those for molasses arrack and the extension of the sale to certain other taluks of the district, the results were not promising. The experimental closure of arrack shops in certain toddy drinking areas, the prohibition of the sale of liquor to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate and the experimental system of selling molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town were continued.

The rates of duty on Indian-made "foreign" spirits, ganja and bhang, the issue price of opium and the tree-tax remained unaltered. The duty on beer manufactured in India was reduced to ten annas per gallon. The consumption of arrack in the first nine months of the year showed an increase. There was a fall under opium, ganja, Indian-made foreign spirits and beer manufactured in India and an increase in the number of trees marked.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Births and deaths

23. The estimated birth and death-rates for the year showed decreases from the actual rates for the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera was nearly thrice the number in 1934 but there was a decline in the mortality from all the other causes. While the estimated infantile mortality was less than that in the preceding year, the estimated maternal mortality rate shows an increase. The improvement in the compilation of vital statistics was maintained.

Public Health

24. Cholera epidemics were prevalent in practically all the districts in parts of the year. A memorandum on measures to be taken by the local bodies in combating cholera was communicated by the Government, who also sanctioned the deputation of vaccinators for cholera work in times of emergency. The deputation of Rural Sanitation Health Officers for epidemic work was also approved on certain conditions. The experiments with phage conducted in the previous year were discontinued as the results were not satisfactory.

Plague continued to prevail in the districts bordering the Mysore State. In the first quarter of the year, Guntūr and Nellore became infected after having been free from plague for a number of years. In the second quarter, there were only stray cases. A noteworthy feature was the complete absence of plague in the Periyakulam taluk, which in the history of plague in the Cumbum valley was never free from the disease. During the latter half of the year, the disease was prevalent in Madura, Bellary, Coimbatore and Malabar. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the fumigation of rat burrows in certain areas at a cost of Rs. 8,800. The research work in the Cumbum valley was continued.

Anti-malarial operations at a cost of Rs. 50,000 from out of the Government of India grant for rural amelioration were sanctioned for a number of areas. The work was in progress in all the areas except one. Six municipalities instituted a general anti-mosquito campaign during the year. The scheme of free distribution of quinine was extended to certain malarious tracts in Madura and Trichinopoly. A preliminary malaria survey was carried out in the Bellary district and anti-malarial work was continued in certain tracts.

There was an all-round increase in vaccination. The transfer of control of vaccination to District Boards consequent on the abolition of Taluk Boards resulted in centralization of control, uniformity of procedure and prompter action in times of epidemics. The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was amended. The post of Assistant Director of Public Health (Vital Statistics) was filled from July 1935 and the work was re-distributed among the three Assistant Directors of Public Health so as to secure a combination of functional distribution of work with territorial jurisdiction. The Poonamallee Health Unit, an experimental scheme to tackle rural health problems, was sanctioned and the work was inaugurated in October. The Government approved the scheme for a post-graduate course of training for women medical officers employed in maternity and child welfare work.

Sanitation

25. Rural Sanitation Units were at work in the Salem and Madura districts. The construction of borehole and pit latrines in rural areas was pushed on vigorously in these districts. With the help of the Government of India grant for rural amelioration, a scheme for the provision of such latrines in about one hundred villages of one selected revenue taluk of each District Board area at a total cost of Rs. 2·75 lakhs has been inaugurated. No additional water-supply or drainage schemes came into operation during the year, but investigations for three water-supply schemes and five drainage schemes were completed.

Medical relief

26. Five regular dispensaries were opened by the local bodies during the year, an equal number were closed and two rural dispensaries were

converted into regular ones. Three rural dispensaries subsidized by Government and six subsidized by the District Boards were opened and five rural dispensaries were closed. At the end of the year there were 407 rural allopathic dispensaries subsidized by Government and 63 subsidized by the District Boards.

The new special wards at the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, were opened in August. The Government sanctioned the construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs and the scheme of improvements to the Medical College and King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. The appointments for nurses in Government hospitals were increased.

The Government passed orders on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to extend further the system of honorary medical officers. Suitable medical officers were appointed as honorary medical officers in the medical institutions where their services were required.

During the year 1935, the Leprosy Campaign progressed steadily and many patients were benefited by the treatment. The number of leprosy clinics increased from 405 to 441. The Leper Asylums turned out good work and were quite full. Leprosy Relief Councils have been formed in as many as 18 districts, some of which held meetings frequently to watch the progress of the campaign and to concert measures for promoting it. Intensive surveys in selected endemic areas were begun, in the hope of detecting at least 80 per cent of the cases.

The medical education in the Presidency maintained its high reputation and several important

investigations and researches were conducted by the staff of the medical colleges. A gratifying feature was the success of 13 out of 21 candidates from Madras in the Primary F.R.C.S. examination held in Madras in 1935. The new Pathology Block in the Medical College, Madras, was completed and occupied during the year. The year witnessed the celebration of the Centenary of the Madras Medical College. Oral examination in medicine in addition to clinical examination was introduced in the L.M.P. Board examinations. Physiology and botany were added to the list of optionals required of the applicants seeking admission into the medical schools. The Government increased the number of stipends at the Lady Willingdon Medical School and also reduced the fees for non-Madrasi students. As a result of these steps the Lady Willingdon Medical School had its full quota this year and a physics laboratory was opened.

Education

27. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 was amended with a view to eliminating wastage by the adoption of a modified form of compulsion calculated to prevent a child who had entered a school from being removed from it within the period of school-age and by the adoption of an effective method of enforcing compulsion whereby penalties could be imposed on all parents whose children did not remain at school as long as they were of school-age. Compulsory elementary education was introduced in one municipality and extended to certain wards in two others. The attitude of local bodies towards the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools has undergone a change in its favour and many District Boards and Municipal

Councils have given effect to a large number of proposals made by the inspecting officers.

The new Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme approved in 1934 was ordered to be held in abeyance and the 1929 scheme was re-introduced. The Government liberalized the conditions of grants towards the provision of play-grounds for secondary schools and fixed the minimum area of playing fields for girls' schools. As a result of the important change in the Regulations and Syllabuses for the European High School examination, a pupil may offer an Indian or European language, classical or modern, under the compulsory group and a similar but different language under the optional group. In the sphere of Special Education, one more lower elementary training class was converted into a higher elementary training class.

In order to check the frequent and often unnecessary changes in text-books in use in schools, the Government directed that text-books should not be changed within five years of their introduction in any school without the previous approval of the inspecting officers. Part-time religious instructors were appointed in all Government Muhammadan institutions for men and women.

PART II
THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 as amended in 1931–32.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 as amended in 1931–32.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925–26 as amended in 1931–32.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 as amended in 1931–32.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 as amended in 1931-32.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925-26 as amended in 1931-32.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925-26 as amended in 1931-32.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 as amended in 1931-32.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

9. His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, held office as Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India during the absence on leave of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Earl of Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., from the forenoon of the 16th May 1934 to the afternoon of the 16th August 1934. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., Vice-President of Council, was appointed to act as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Hon'ble Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed to be Temporary Member of the

Executive Council, from the afternoon of the 16th May 1934 to the afternoon of the 16th August 1934.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley vacated the office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., took upon himself the execution of that office, on the afternoon of the 15th November 1934.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Mannath Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, *Kt.*, the Hon'ble Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Sir Hopetoun Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., vacated their offices of Members of the Executive Council, and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., took their seats as Members of the Executive Council in their places, respectively, on the afternoon of the 25th April 1934, the afternoon of the 16th August 1934, the forenoon of the 3rd January 1935 and the forenoon of the 19th March 1935.

The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Campbell held office as Vice-President of Council from the 16th May 1934 to the 2nd January 1935 and the Hon'ble Sir Hopetoun Stokes held that office from the 3rd January 1935 to the 18th March 1935. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu was appointed Vice-President of Council on the 19th March 1935 and continued to hold that office for the rest of the year.

There was no change in the Ministry.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. On the 12th May 1934, His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., left Ootacamund for Simla to become Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India. En route to Simla he halted at Coimbatore where he visited the Coimbatore

Somasundaram Mills, the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre and the Summer School and Exhibition.

On the 16th May Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., assumed office, as Acting Governor of Madras, at Ootacamund. During the period of his acting incumbency His Excellency made the following tours :—

Coimbatore — On the 30th June His Excellency motored from Ootacamund to Coimbatore where he unveiled the portraits of the late Mr. F. R. Hemingway and of Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar at the District Board Office and presided on the occasion of the Prize Day at the Forest College.

Guntūr — His Excellency left Ootacamund on the 26th July for Ongole where he received an address from the Ongole Municipal Council and opened the bridge, constructed by the Guntūr District Board, over the Musi river. From Ongole he proceeded to Nidubrolu and laid the foundation stone of the Salvation Army Jubilee Hospital. His Excellency arrived in Madras on the 28th July. He presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras and returned to Ootacamund on the 5th August.

Madura — His Excellency paid a visit to Madura on the 15th August, where he received addresses from the Madura Municipal Council and the Madura and Ramnad District Boards, opened the Albert Victor Hospital building and attended the anniversary of the Tamil Sangam and the Silver Jubilee of the Cosmopolitan Club. His Excellency also received a deputation from the Muslims of Madura.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., resumed the office of Governor of Madras and arrived in Madras on the 19th August from Simla. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children at Madras on the 20th August and left Madras the

Salem — same night for Mettur where he inaugurated the Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation System. From Mettur His Excellency motored to Ootacamund arriving there on the 21st August.

On the 12th September His Excellency opened the Forty-first Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Coonoor. Nilgiris

On the 1st October His Excellency and Lady Beatrix Stanley went to Nilambur to see the operations of the Forest Department there. His Excellency inspected the teak plantations at Nilambur, the elephant krall at Nedangayam and the natural forest coupe under felling at Mundakadavu. Malabar

His Excellency arrived in Madras from Ootacamund on the 20th October.

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley visited Chidambaram on the 30th October to preside at the Convocation of the Annamalai University. Lady Beatrix Stanley opened the Ladies' Club at Annamalainagar. South Arcot

On the 1st November His Excellency and Lady Beatrix Stanley visited the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Chingleput. Chingleput

On the 15th November Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., assumed office as Governor of Madras, at Madras.

On the 18th December His Excellency left Madras for Waltair where he presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University, opened the Tenth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress and visited the Vizagapatam harbour. Vizagapatam

On the 16th January His Excellency accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine visited Chingleput to preside at the anniversary and prize distribution of the Senior Certified School. Chingleput

From the 5th to 13th February His Excellency accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine made his first official tour in the Kistna, West Gōdāvari and East Gōdāvari districts. He received addresses from the Municipal Councils of Masulipatam, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Cocanada, the three District Boards and the Agency District Board, East Gōdāvari. While at Bezwada he visited the Kistna anicut and the Public Works Department workshop. At Ellore he received deputations from the Anjumane Muhafizul-Islam and the Andhra Provincial Kistna, West Gōdāvari and East Gōdāvari

Depressed Classes and laid the foundation stone of the new District Board office. His Excellency then proceeded to Rajahmundry where he visited the Central Jail and the Dowlaisliweram anicut. From Rajahmundry His Excellency motored to Rampa-Chodavaram (Agency) where he attended a Durbar for Hill Muttadars and thence to Pithapuram; from Pithapuram he went to Peddapuram to receive the Municipal address. The last place to be visited was Cocanada where he received a deputation from the East Gōdāvari District Association and presided at the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Pithapuram Raja's College. Lady Marjorie Erskine opened the Health Exhibition there.

Bellary and Anantapur

On the 8th March His Excellency left Madras for Bellary and Anantapur districts to visit the famine affected areas and to acquaint himself with the conditions prevailing there. Having visited the famine relief work at Gooty he received deputations from the District Relief Committee, Bellary, and the ryots of the Gooty division, at Guntakal. His Excellency then motored to Kokkarachedu and visited the relief work there. Penukonda was next visited where he saw the Mavatur tank relief work and received deputations from the ryots of Anantapur division, Penukonda taluk and Hindupur taluk, and the Rayalseema Central Famine Relief Committee, Anantapur. His Excellency also granted interviews at Guntakal and Penukonda in connection with famine relief. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 11th March.

Chingleput

On the 13th March 1935 His Excellency received an address from the Saidapet Municipal Council and laid the foundation stone of the first Central School under the Champion Scheme.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[Season and Crop Report for fasli 1344—Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India]

Condition of the ryot

11. The economic condition of the agricultural population was little better than in the previous year. The rise in the prices of food grains and commercial crops was not sufficient to effect any substantial improvement. The ryot population had as a whole increased its standard of living during the years of affluence and the continuance of this standard during the period of the depression contributed in no small measure to the swelling of rural indebtedness.

The supply of food grains and fodder was generally sufficient. The principal difficulty however was the finding of ready money in the villages. Agricultural labourers were largely paid in kind and were comparatively little affected by the general economic depression. The position of the labourer paid in cash improved appreciably. He generally earned practically the same money as before but spent less on the necessaries of life as prices continued to be low.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. The political pensions existing on 1st April 1935 amounted to Rs. 5,21,915-7-1½ and were distributed among 420 pensioners.

During the year under report 25 pensions (including seven pensions redistributed among pensioners on the previous year's list) amounting to Rs. 24,752-6-9 were newly sanctioned and 32 pensions amounting to Rs. 33,298-13-9 lapsed owing to the death of 18 pensioners, the commutation of seven pensions, the transfer of one pension to another province, the expiry of sanction in respect of one pension, and the withdrawal of another; the remaining four pensions lapsed owing to other causes.

Payments made to those in receipt of malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends and Tanjore family pensions amounted to Rs. 3,06,563-2-0, Rs. 1,75,393-3-0 and Rs. 18,803-12-0, respectively.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1343—1ST JULY 1933 TO 30TH JUNE 1934)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1343; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate on lands under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demand payable under the various sources during this fasli and the preceding fasli is shown below :—

	Fasli 1342.	Fasli 1343.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,91,532	49,90,583	−949
Cesses	25,70,585	25,36,662	−33,923
Quit-rent	7,52,741	7,52,855	+114
Cesses	7,13,638	7,13,264	−374
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,13,35,412	7,10,56,811	−2,78,601
Cesses	84,08,220	85,14,721	+1,06,501
Total ...	8,87,72,128	8,85,64,896	−2,07,232

Collections

14. The current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,85,64,896. A sum of Rs. 8,07,94,856 or 91·2 per cent was collected within the fasli and Rs. 52,711 written off

the accounts, while Rs. 62,63,756 or 7·1 per cent was suspended or postponed. The percentage of collection during the previous fasli was 94·8 and that suspended or postponed was only 3·8. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both the arrears and current was Rs. 77,89,551 against Rs. 46,60,610 at the end of the previous fasli.

Coercive processes

The following statement shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the year, as compared with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes	Faslis. 1340.	1341.	1342.	1343.
Demand notices	1,014,321	972,681	1,174,528	1,499,500
Distraint or attachment notices ...	82,873	89,745	132,310	192,160
Sale notices	57,036	66,889	82,048	143,344
Sales (number of defaulters) ...	6,795	10,062	11,244	14,655
Total ...	1,161,025	1,139,377	1,400,130	1,849,659

There was an increase under all heads. This is attributed to the continuance of the economic depression and the low prices of food crops. There was an increase of 2·78 in the percentage of the number of distraints and attachments of personal property. In respect of real property also there is an increase in percentage over that of last fasli by 2·82. The number of defaulters whose immovable properties were attached during the fasli was 88,944 against 36,621 in fasli 1342. Out of 283,277 defaulters whose properties were attached 49·40 per cent paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued as against 47·46 per cent in the previous fasli. The number of attachments during the fasli was largest in South Arcot (53,304).

The number of defaulters whose properties were sold was greater than in fasli 1342 by 3,411. There was an increase in the number of sales of personal property by 3,075 and of real property by 336. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices in the Presidency was as low as 10·22 against 13·70 in fasli 1342. The percentage of the number

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of defaulters whose properties were sold to the total number of holdings was 0·25 against 0·19 in the previous fasli. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 6,85,116 was sold for recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 2,09,413. The amount realized was Rs. 2,47,725. The prices fetched for lands sold to private individuals amounted on the average to 5¼ times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 6½ times the assessment in the case of wet lands. These figures are higher than the corresponding ones for fasli 1342. The extent of land sold to private individuals in the fasli was 13,275 acres under "dry" and 5,678 acres under "wet" while an area of 8,671 acres under "dry" and 2,186 acres under "wet" was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

Charges

15. The district administration charges, excluding village establishments, amounted to Rs. 105·97 lakhs during the fasli, and the village service charges were Rs. 120·57 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 226·54 lakhs or 27·64 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This amount does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue. The land revenue department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is only one of its several and varied functions.

Ryotwari holdings

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,880,556 acres and exceeded that of the previous year (as now revised) by 68,028 acres. There was an increase in all districts except East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, and six others. The marked increase in Malabar was chiefly due to the introduction of resurvey areas in four taluks, while the increase in the other districts was mainly due to assignments. The decrease in East Gōdāvari was a result of the shrinkage of Podu cultivation in Bhadrachalam taluk. The cancellation of the resumption of two Agraharam villages and their consequent transfer to inam tenure were responsible for the drop in West Gōdāvari. The decrease in other districts was small and calls for no remarks.

Assessment

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 597·08 lakhs against Rs. 591·90 (revised) in the previous fasli, showing a net increase of Rs. 5,18,273. There was an increase in all the districts except South Arcot and Ramnad. The increase was appreciable in the districts of Malabar and Tanjore. The increase in Malabar was due to the introduction of resettlement rates, and in Tanjore, the resumption of ten inam villages was responsible for the increase.

Cultivation

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·83 million acres against 20·98 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net decrease of 157,592 acres under "dry" and a net increase of 15,298 acres under "wet." The decrease under "dry" was large in Bellary, Madura and Anantapur and it was due to inadequate rainfall during the season of dry cultivation. The total area cultivated during the year including that under "miscellaneous cultivation" was 21·81 million acres against 22·01 million acres in the previous fasli.

Water-cess and second-crop charges

The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 36·74 lakhs against Rs. 35·11 lakhs in the previous fasli, the increase being marked in Tanjore, Nellore, Tinnevelly and Anantapur while the decrease was appreciable in North Arcot. The increase in Tanjore was due to the development of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the increase in the other districts to favourable seasonal conditions. The decrease in North Arcot was due to want of timely or sufficient rainfall during the cultivation season.

Remission

There was a total remission of Rs. 61·86 lakhs during the fasli of which Rs. 28·14 lakhs related to season and other fixed remissions of fasli 1343 and Rs. 33·72 lakhs represented the remission of the suspended revenue of fasli 1342. There was an increase of Rs. 1,32,198 under season and other fixed remissions. The increase was marked in North Arcot and Malabar. It was due in North Arcot to the inadequate supply received in tanks and in Malabar to the gradual introduction of resettlement rates of assessment.

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Miscellaneous revenue

The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 108·37 lakhs against Rs. 113·25 lakhs in the previous fasli. The decrease was very marked under the sub-head "Sale proceeds of lands sold" and large under the sub-head "Second crop charge on minor inam wet lands in ryotwari villages."

Transfer of registry of holdings

17. Transfers of revenue registry fall under the following main heads :—

(i) Transfers made with reference to applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars ; and

(ii) transfers effected on applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 374,119 applications were received during the fasli as against 389,681 in the previous fasli, the decrease being 15,562 or about 4 per cent. There was a general decrease except in a few districts—the increase being considerable in Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Under the second head the number received was 212,363 against 215,833 in the previous fasli, the decrease being 3,740 or about 2 per cent. All the districts except 11 contributed to the decrease ; the increase in Chittoor was large. The total number of applications of all kinds including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli was 675,323 of which 604,820 were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 70,503. Of the total number of applications disposed of only 35,227 or 5·8 per cent were rejected, the causes of rejection being mainly defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence.

Loans and advances

18. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 7·55 lakhs against Rs. 10·05 lakhs in the previous year. Including the uncollected balance outstanding at the close of the previous year, the amount payable during the year on account of principal under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act was Rs. 20·43 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 17·68 lakhs or 86·5 per cent were collected. A sum of Rs. 0·90 lakh was repaid by the

borrowers on account of loans the repayment of which had not fallen due, while a sum of Rs. 5,879 was written off as irrecoverable. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable under both the Acts including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which fell due in previous years was Rs. 25,43,791, of which a sum of Rs. 22,33,184 or 88 per cent was collected during the year. Of this, Rs. 18,392 and Rs. 34,884 were realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties, respectively, and a sum of Rs. 6,419 was written off as irrecoverable under both principal and interest under both the Acts. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,10,607.

SURVEYS

[*Report on the administration of the Survey Department for the year 1934–35*]

Administrative control

19. With effect from 14th May 1934, the administration of the Survey Department passed under the direct control of the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement took over charge of the duties of the Director of Survey.

Parties

20. Two survey parties and the office strength of a third party were at work during the year.

Operations

21. The total outturn of the survey parties during the year was 385·6 square miles in terms of re-survey, 61·8 linear miles of street and road surveys and 6·4 linear miles of boundary surveys. Apart from the realization of the forecasted outturn the parties also did a certain amount of miscellaneous work not counting for outturn. Ryotwari lands were surveyed during the year, chiefly in the districts of Salem, Kurnool and Coimbatore. The survey of lands in estates was chiefly carried out in the Kannivadi estate in the Madura district, in estate villages in the Ganjām and Chingleput districts, and in the villages affected by the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the

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Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. Town and Panchayat surveys were done mainly in the municipalities of Dindigul, Tellicherry, Coimbatore and Tuticorin and in panchayat areas in the districts of Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and West Gōdāvari.

SETTLEMENTS

[Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1934-35]

Parties

22. Three settlement parties were at work during the year, Party No. I in Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore and Kurnool districts, Party No. II in Kistna, Salem, Trichinopoly and North Arcot districts and Party No. III in Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Kanara districts.

Operations

23. The new resettlement rates were introduced during the year in the South Kanara district, in the southern taluks of the Salem district, in 26 villages of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district, in the British Cochin desam of the Malabar district and in the Tangasseri desam of the Tinnevelly district. One hundred and thirteen rented villages of the Yellavaram taluk in the East Gōdāvari district were settled according to the Madras ryotwari system.

Vizagapatam

Some details of the settlement operations of the year are given below :—

The scheme report for the settlement of 63 villages in Gudem taluk was published and a scheme report for the settlement of 13 villages in Gudem taluk and 2 villages in Golgonda taluk was prepared and submitted. The scrutiny of the survey records of 103 resumed mutta villages in Golgonda taluk was completed and field inspection was in progress.

Resettlement accounts of the " E " ward of the Ellore Municipality were furnished. Fair settlement accounts of 22 out of the 113 rented villages of Yellavaram taluk were issued during the year

and the accounts for the remaining villages were issued before the close of fasli 1344. The work of the revision of ground rent in respect of the Ellore town was completed during the year.

Guntūr

Resettlement operations were in progress on the lines of the simplified procedure sanctioned in 1932. Field inspection was completed by the Supervisor and Additional Supervisors in 166 villages and by gazetted officers in 47 villages. Settlement field work was in progress in the 5 municipal towns of the district. The preliminary work for the purpose of the revision of ground rents in towns and the preparation of "A" registers were also in progress. The scheme report for the resettlement of the district and the report on the revision of water-cess leviable under the upland sources were prepared and submitted.

Nellore

The collection and tabulation of the statistics required for the resettlement of the district were in progress.

Kurnool

The collection of statistics and the conduct of economic enquiries for the preparation of a scheme report were completed and the drafting of the scheme report was in progress. The scrutiny of soil classification fixed by the district revenue staff was carried out in 16 villages and the work was checked in 5 of the villages.

Salem

Resettlement work under the simplified system was in progress in the Harur and Yercaud taluks, in the resurveyed villages of the Omalur and Namakkal taluks and in 20 hill villages in the Rasipur, Attur and Namakkal taluks which were not resurveyed. Miscellaneous accounts required for field inspection, rough chittas and pattas were prepared and objections heard for a number of villages. Field inspection in a number of villages was completed and fair accounts based on resurvey were prepared and issued in respect of over 400 villages. The work preliminary to the introduction of the new rates was in progress in all the ryotwari villages of the southern taluks. A considerable amount of work was done in respect of the comparison of resurvey and resettlement registers and the fair chitta with the maintained

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fair adangal and in respect of the preparation and issue of increment remission accounts. The collection of statistics required for the scheme report of the northern taluks was also in progress and similar work and the writing of the scheme report was completed for the hill villages.

Trichinopoly

The correction and posting of the accounts were completed and the fair accounts and increment remission accounts for all the 26 villages of the Musiri taluk were furnished in time for the introduction of the new rates in fasli 1344.

Malabar and Tinnevelly

The work in the two desams of the Kottayam taluk was completed. The manuscript diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for all the villages in the eight plains taluks of the Malabar district were prepared and the registers were compared for over 1,600 desams and the final scrutiny of the descriptive memoirs completed for over 1,450 desams. The fair accounts for the British Cochin desam and the Tangasseri desam of the Tinnevelly district were prepared and issued.

South Kanara

The preparation and check of the land registers for the remaining villages in Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor taluks and the preparation of rough chittas for all the villages in these three taluks were completed. Inspection for reclassification and correction of accounts was completed and fair accounts for 393 villages were prepared during the year. The accounts of the remaining villages were also subsequently prepared and issued in time for introducing the new rates in fasli 1344. Forest settlement work in Maloth block No. 224 in the Kasaragod taluk was also completed.

The Nilgiris

Proposals for the resettlement of the plateau taluks of Coonoor and Ootacamund were submitted to Government.

Work under the Estates Land Act

Work connected with the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act was in progress chiefly in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Madura. In Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts, the work was done by

a Special Revenue Officer and an Additional Revenue Officer. The work in the West Gōdāvari district was done by the Sub-Collector, Narasapur, in the Salem and Trichinopoly districts by one of the gazetted assistants of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. II Party and in the districts of Ramnad and Madura by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. III Party. In Tanjore the work was attended to by a Special Deputy Collector under the supervision of the Special Revenue Officer.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1934-35*]

Maintenance

24. Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in portions of eight districts. Most of the excepted tracts are either to be resurveyed or are undergoing resurvey or revision survey. Fifty-nine town surveyors were working in 49 towns out of the 72 surveyed in the Presidency. In the City of Madras the revised rules approved in January 1934 were followed. Though there are as many as 311 surveyed panchayats in the Presidency only 17 panchayat surveyors were working in 162 panchayats. The work of the town and panchayat surveyors was checked by Inspecting Tahsildars. The pendency under encroachments was very large. The Government have taken steps to have the encroachments inspected periodically and the pendency watched and reduced.

Sub-divisions

The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 150,802, a decrease of 8,995 from the corresponding figure for the previous year. But there was no corresponding decrease in the arrears under checkmeasurement of subdivisions as compared with the figures of last year.

Survey marks

The number of survey stones either missing or in need of repairs at the end of the year was 1,151,521. This figure represents a considerable

decrease (129,737) in the arrears under stone-maintenance as compared with the figures for last year. There was a slight decrease (8,786) in the number of stones renewed and repaired by Revenue Inspectors during the year as compared with their outturn in the previous year. There was also a fall (7,490) in renewals and repairs by ryots. The ryots did not pay adequate attention to the maintenance of survey marks on the boundaries of their holdings.

Special operations

Special surveys were conducted in several districts under the supervision of Inspecting Tahsildars and the work done was mainly with reference to waste blocks, panchayat forests, disafforested areas, railway lands and town sites.

Training

25. Schools for the training of revenue subordinates in survey were held in nine districts and 188 candidates were trained successfully as against 264 candidates trained in 12 districts in the previous year. Ten revenue subordinates were trained successfully, by the Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar of the Nilgiris, in the use of the circumferenter and in traverse computation. Schools for the training of karnams in survey were held in all the districts except Madras and 1,944 candidates were successfully trained in the 79 schools held. Advantage was taken of the training schools, to reduce considerably local arrears under store maintenance. Ninety-six karnams of villages in estates in Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Chittoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Salem and Ganjām districts were given training in survey for one week.

Miscellaneous

26. The equipment of karnams was kept as complete as possible and new instruments were supplied as far as possible to karnams in all districts. The average percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of revenue registry during the year was 91 as against 90 in the previous year.

Great trigonometrical stations

27. The condition of great trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory. Necessary repairs were carried out wherever possible and estimates were prepared and sent in other cases for sanction of the allotment.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1934-35*]

28. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 91,004,000 acres of which a net extent of 32,801,000 acres was under cultivation, as against 33,880,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest rose from 13,693,000 acres to 13,804,000 acres while 19,793,000 acres (or 86,000 acres less than in the previous fasli) were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 11,165,000 acres were fallow and 13,441,000 acres formed cultivable waste other than fallow, as against 10,375,000 acres and 13,181,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

29. There is nothing to record under this head for the Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1343—1ST JULY 1933 TO 30TH JUNE 1934)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1343 (1933-34)*]

30. There were ten estates under the Court's management throughout fasli 1343. **Estates under management**

The percentage of cultivation to the holdings was 80·04 against 81·5 in fasli 1342. The decrease in cultivation was due to much land being left waste owing to very heavy rains in Poravipalaiyam and Serugada. The percentages were above 75 in eight estates and less than that figure in the other two estates (Kurupam and Marungapuri). The unfavourable character of the season was responsible for the low percentage in these two estates. **Cultivation and holdings**

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Finance
Demand, collection and balance

31. The gross demand of the ten estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 7·66 lakhs and the net demand to Rs. 7·55 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 0·11 lakh. Among the ten estates under management during both faslis 1342 and 1343, there was a decrease in six estates and increase in the other four estates. There was a marked decrease in Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 19,390), South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 8,930), Kudapalli (Rs. 7,980), Arni (Rs. 5,273) while there was an increase in Serugada (Rs. 3,258) and Marungapuri (Rs. 3,251). In Poravipalaiyam, South Valluru and Kudapalli the decrease was due to the fall in the rentals while in Arni the decrease was mainly due to the grant of seasonal remissions. Of the net demand of Rs. 7·55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 5·91 lakhs was collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amounts recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on the 1st of October 1934 was Rs. 1·23 lakhs or 16·2 per cent of the demand, against 12·7 per cent of the demand in the previous fasli. The outstanding balance was less than 1 per cent in Kadambur, less than 4 per cent in Arni, Kudapalli and Mannarkottai and less than 10 per cent in South Valluru Part I and Marungapuri. It exceeded 15 per cent in Serugada and Bagalur, 25 per cent in Poravipalaiyam and 35 per cent in Kurupam. The balance in Serugada was partly due to the difficulty in realizing the additional kattubadi levied on the ex-inamdars who are disputing the levy and partly to the loss of crop owing to floods in August and September 1933. In Kurupam, the large balance was due to failure of tolakari crops and to want of markets for commercial crops and for paddy and also to the general poverty of ryots. The continued general economic depression was responsible for the large balance in Poravipalaiyam. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3·98 lakhs of which Rs. 2·41 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The arrear balance was insignificant in Kadambur, below Rs. 1,000 in Bagalur and Kudapalli, a little over Rs. 1,000 in Arni and about Rs. 18,000 and

Rs. 19,000 in Serugada and Poravipalaiyam, respectively. The balance was large in Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I and Marungapuri. The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1·33 lakhs. The total cash receipts of Rs. 8·53 lakhs brought the total cash assets of the fasli to Rs. 9·86 lakhs. Deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 8·31 lakhs, the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 1·55 lakhs. Including the Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 0·48 lakh and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0·03 lakh) at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 2·07 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges of the fasli were Rs. 7·15 lakhs and Rs. 6·43 lakhs, respectively.

The closing balance including investments was Rs. 2·07 lakhs. In none of the estates was it over a lakh of rupees. In Arni and South Valluru, Part I all the available funds were utilized for payment of debts and the bank loan respectively.

Establishment charges

The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts was 21·91 against 16·71 in fasli 1342. The percentage exceeded 20 in Serugada, Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam and Kudapalli. The percentage in Serugada and Kurupam was within the limit of 25 per cent prescribed for unsurveyed estates. In the other two estates, the fall in receipts contributed to the high percentage.

Maramat works

32. As much attention as the finances of each estate permitted was paid to this branch of work. The total maramat allotment in all the ten estates under management, including the trust sections, was Rs. 0·83 lakh. The value of the work done and the work paid for amounted to Rs. 0·77 lakh or 92·5 per cent of the total allotment. The total maramat expenditure of the fasli was 11·9 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of the trust institutions.

Debts

Debts due to the estates

33. The debts due to the estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 8·98 lakhs. No loan was newly granted. Including the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·01 lakh) and the interest and costs that

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accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·09 lakh) the aggregate amount due was Rs. 9·08 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0·22 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·18 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 8·68 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding balance continued to be large in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6·62 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 0·55 lakh), Serugada (Rs. 0·37 lakh), Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 0·67 lakh), Kudapalli (Rs. 0·33 lakh) and Marungapuri (Rs. 0·13 lakh). Almost the entire outstanding debt in South Valluru, Part I estate was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver administering the Senior Zamindar's estate has not paid any dividend even during this fasli. Some of the debts in Kurupam are not yet due and those which are covered by various instalment bonds are being recovered gradually. The bulk of the debts due to Serugada and Marungapuri is practically covered by suits and execution proceedings pending in Courts. Of the entire debts in Poravipalaiyam covered by mortgage deeds, the estate has since purchased the mortgage lands in Court auction. The debt due to the Kudapalli estate is covered by a single decree and there is no prospect of realizing the amount as the judgment-debtor is successfully evading arrest. The decree however is being kept alive till the statutory period is over and the manager is again taking steps to arrest the judgment-debtor.

Debts due by the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6·49 lakhs. No new debts were contracted during the fasli. Including debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·21 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·37 lakh) the total liability of the estates amounted to Rs. 7·07 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0·93 lakh was repaid and Rs. 0·02 lakh struck off leaving a balance of Rs. 6·12 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding debts exceeded Rs. 2 lakhs in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 2·27 lakhs) and a lakh in Kurupam (Rs. 1·77 lakhs) and Arni (Rs. 1·03 lakhs). The outstanding liabilities were above Rs. 20,000, in Poravipalaiyam, Bagalur and Kudapalli. The debt was about Rs. 11,000 in Mannarkottai.

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni and Bagalur. The debts, including interest, due by the Kurupam Estate amounted to Rs. 2·18 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 41,871 was repaid during the fasli. The liabilities of South Valluru, including interest and costs accrued and decreed during the fasli, amounted to Rs. 2·69 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 39,728 was paid in the fasli and Rs. 1,804 struck off leaving a balance of Rs. 2·27 lakhs. The final scheme for the repayment of claims was drawn up during the fasli. The debts due by Arni at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 0·85 lakh. Including debts newly brought to account and interest and costs accrued and decreed during the year, the total amount of debt was Rs. 1·08 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 5,323 was repaid during the fasli and Rs. 428 struck off. The only debt, inclusive of interest, due by the Bagalur estate amounted to Rs. 36,850.

Encumbered estates

34. The wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and their progress in education was generally fair. The Serugada ward continued to study privately under the direction of the guardian tutor at Berhampur and was also given preliminary training in the administration of law and acts relevant to the management of his estate. The South Valluru ward continued to receive his education under his private tutor-guardian. The health and conduct of all the wards were satisfactory.

Education of wards

35. In Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli and Marungapuri there are trust institutions which have separate endowments and of which the wards are hereditary trustees. The administration of all these institutions was satisfactory and their financial condition was generally good.

Institutions attached to the estates

Religious and charitable institutions.

36. The Special Deputy Surveyor appointed for the rectification of defects in the survey records of Koppaka and Bhogapuram villages of South Valluru estate continued to work in the fasli. The special staff employed in the Marungapuri estate continued to carry out the changes resulting from the correlation of the survey of the lands in

Field survey work

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

which Government are interested with those of the estate survey. A special Government Revenue Inspector was appointed under the Survey and Boundaries Act to repair and replace the survey marks in the Serugada estate.

Estate forests

37. The forests in Arni were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act ; those of Kurupam and Marungapuri were regulated by rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. The forests in Kurupam were divided into reserves and unreserves. All the preliminary works programmed for execution in the fasli in connection with the scheme sanctioned by the Court for the management of forests were carried out. The forests in South Valluru, Part I estate were leased out.

Inam alienations

38. In Serugada there were 206 cases to be examined in fasli 1343. All were examined in the fasli and the special staff appointed for the purpose was disbanded on the 19th August 1933. Out of 746 cases requiring investigation in Kurupam, 251 were resumed and 216 retained resulting in an increase of Rs. 7,000 in the assessment. The remaining cases are under enquiry.

Important events

39. The marriages of the Poravipalaiyam ward and the daughter of the fourth widow of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri were performed during the fasli.

General

40. The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of all the estates under the management of the Court of Wards and care was taken to balance the expenditure with the reduced receipts.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1343 ; Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, as amended by Act VIII of 1934, for fasli 1344*]

Revenue-paying classes

41. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders. The last class is by far the

largest and as usual contributed the major portion of the land revenue collected during the year.

Rent-paying classes

42. The tenants in zamindari and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. There was no general tendency on the part of the ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes except in the Vizagapatam Agency area where such a tendency, though exhibited by the hill-men, was not generally encouraged.

The new Act [the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act VIII of 1934] came into force on 1st July 1934 and was in actual working in the fasli. The changes introduced by the new Act presented certain administrative difficulties and some difficulty was also experienced in interpreting some of the provisions of the Act. The Board of Revenue is carefully examining the matter.

There was a decrease (from 35,471 to 31,241) in the number of suits filed during the fasli. The decrease may be attributed in part to the forbearance on the part of the proprietors and in part to suits under some sections of the old Act having been converted into "applications" under the new Act. The number of applications also dropped from 155,436 to 133,525; the large decrease was perhaps partly due to the economic depression and partly due to the fact that the procedure under the amended Act is costlier and more complicated than that under the old Act. While the number of suits pending at the end of the fasli showed a decline, there was a considerable increase in the number of applications pending. The elaborate procedure prescribed in the amended Act for the sale of the holdings for the arrears of rent, was largely responsible for the increase in the pendency of the applications.

The machinery for the administration of the amended Act was not working smoothly and some adjustment will probably be necessary.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

43. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 as amended in 1931–32.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Legislation

44. During the year, the following Bills, four of which were non-official Bills, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law :—

(1) A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Bill No. 12 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 26th January 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th June 1934 and became Act VIII of 1934.

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904 (Bill No. 11 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th November 1934 and became Act XII of 1934.

(3) The Madras Money-lenders Bill (Bill No. 21 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1932 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th March 1935 and became Act VII of 1935.

(4) The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 24th February 1933 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th July 1934 and became Act X of 1934.

(5) The Madras Nurses and Midwives (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 8 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 31st July 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th May 1934 and became Act VII of 1934.

(6) The Madras Maternity Benefit Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 1st August 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th February 1935 and became Act VI of 1935.

(7) A Bill further to amend the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (Bill No. 14 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 29th January 1934; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th December 1934 and became Act I of 1935.

(8) The Periyar Irrigation Tanks (Preservation) Bill (Bill No. 16 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 8th November 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th April 1934 and became Act V of 1934.

(9) A Bill further to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, for certain purposes (Bill No. 19 of 1933). Introduced in the Council on the 10th November 1933; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th November 1934 and became Act XI of 1934

(10) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, for certain purposes (Bill No. 7 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 8th March 1934; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 13th June 1934 and became Act IX of 1934.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 8 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 9th March 1934; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th May 1934 and became Act VI of 1934.

(12) A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for certain

purpose (Bill No. 13 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1935 and became Act IV of 1935.

(13) A Bill further to amend the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1885, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 16 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th December 1934 and became Act II of 1935.

(14) The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 19 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 25th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1935 and became Act III of 1935.

(15) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 20 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 26th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 13th January 1935 and became Act V of 1935.

(16) The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill (Bill No. 25 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd January 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March 1935 and became Act VIII of 1935.

The following Bills which were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year have since became law :—

(1) A Bill further to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 17 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 25th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th May 1935 and became Act XI of 1935.

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 3 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 30th January 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th May 1935 and became Act XII of 1935.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 (Bill No. 18 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st May 1935 and became Act IX of 1935.

(4) A Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (Bill No. 22 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 26th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 3rd October 1935 and became Act XV of 1935.

(5) A Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 1 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 20th February 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th June 1935 and became Act XIII of 1935.

(6) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 20th February 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th April 1935 and became Act X of 1935.

45. During the year there were nine bye-elections to the Legislative Council. **Changes in the Council**

POLICE (1934)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

46. The year 1934 was one of freedom from general commotion and witnessed a further record of success in every branch of police work. Owing to the prompt action taken in the previous year there was a complete absence of terrorist crime and the continued abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement enabled the police force to devote its entire attention to its normal duties. Though the economic conditions prevailing were such as to favour increased crime, the total crime of the province was maintained at the record low **General**

figure of the previous year, while in detection a new record of success was attained. The increased co-operation between the police and the general public was a gratifying feature of the year, and is a happy augury for the future.

Strength

47. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year, was 28,298 or 78 more than in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the strengthening of the Armed Reserve of the Madura North district, the reorganization of the Trichinopoly Town police and the augmenting of the vacancy reserve for the districts.

Recruitment

48. Recruitment was open throughout the year and there was no difficulty in securing suitable men of good physique, character and literacy.

Casualties

49. The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,067 against 1,089 in the previous year. There was a gratifying drop in the number of dismissals and discharges.

Health

50. The general health of the force was good as is evidenced by the decline in the percentage of admissions into hospital for the province, from 126·8 to 120·6, and the fall in the percentage figure of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness, from 3·6 to 3·5.

Education

51. The number of men in the force classed as illiterate was 895 as against 867 in the previous year. The increase was due to a number of illiterate constables in the City Police, omitted from previous year's figures, being brought to account; actually there was a decrease in the number of illiterates among the constabulary in the mufassal.

Training schools

52. Three probationary Assistant Superintendents and one probationary Deputy Superintendent who were under training in the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore when the year opened, were posted to districts for practical training. Four Indian Police probationers and one probationary Deputy Superintendent joined the school during the year and were

undergoing training at its close. An officer of the Hyderabad Civil Service was also admitted for training in the school. Out of the 50 sub-inspectors who were under training in the same school, when the year opened, one resigned and the remaining 49 probationers completed the course and were posted to districts in October. Seventy-four cadets joined the school in October for the new session. It is noteworthy that they included one B.A., B.L., one M.A., one B.Sc. and 20 B.As. Four training courses were held during the session 1933-34 for six probationary sergeants and ten soldiers under vocational training. The following table gives details of the recruits trained in the Central Recruits' Schools :—

Name of school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	171	319	490	311	21	158	490
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	168	378	546	334	38	174	546
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	115	202	317	203	12	102	317
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	161	188	349	217	19	113	349

A good class of recruit of a sufficiently high educational standard continued to be obtained.

Discipline

Punishments and dismissals

53. There was a further decrease in the percentage of departmental punishments from 3·6 in 1933 to 3·3 in the year. There was also a welcome reduction in the percentage of blackmarks awarded to the constabulary; and the number of dismissals fell from 109 in 1933 to 104. The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General was only 460 against 499 in 1933 and punishments were cancelled or modified in 128 cases. Forty-two subordinate police officers and men were punished by criminal courts, 13 of them being

convicted for offences committed in their official capacity. Four police officers were convicted under the Police Act and an equal number for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

Rewards

A District Superintendent of Police was created an officer of the Order of the British Empire and the Imperial Service Order was conferred on a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on one officer and of Rao Sahib on seven others. The King's Police Medal was awarded to three subordinate officers, including a constable; twenty-eight officers and men earned the Indian Police Medal. Monetary rewards for meritorious work amounting to Rs. 48,152 were granted to 7,369 officers and men and an amount of Rs. 26,386 was distributed among 5,779 private individuals, including village officers, for assistance given to the police. There was an increase in the number of police officers and of private individuals rewarded, though the amount expended showed a slight decrease. The practice of awarding good-service entries to police officers and men and letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to private individuals was continued.

Accommodation

54. Quarters were available at the end of the year for 137 sergeants-major, charge sergeants and sergeants, 526 sub-inspectors and 17,886 head constables and constables. The problem of housing yet remains to be solved.

Armed reserves

55. The discipline and training of district Armed Reserves continued to be satisfactory and the forces were kept up to strength. Emergency forces were maintained at the prescribed figures. The Reserves was mobilized for annual training at the end of the year.

Special police

56. There was no change in the strength of the Malabar Special Police. The officering of the Special Police by seconded military officers was completed during the year. Recruitment continued to be easy and the standard of the year's recruits was high. Several officers and non-commissioned officers attended courses of instruction at various Army schools and qualified with

merit. The force maintained its high standard of efficiency, discipline and conduct during the year. It was, as usual, inspected by a military officer.

57. The co-operation of village officers with the police continued to be satisfactory. A large number of village officers and talaiyaris were rewarded during the year and cases of neglect of duty and of misbehaviour were duly reported to the revenue authorities. **Village police**

58. Though the general conditions of the year were favourable to the prevalence of crime, the total crime was kept at the low figure of the previous year. **Crime**

The number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code was 42,122, four short of the figure for 1933. Offences under special and local laws increased from 29,177 in 1933 to 44,439, the City of Madras alone contributing an increase of 10,970 cases. Nuisance cases went up from 171,413 in 1933 to 207,951 in the year or by 21·3 per cent. These increases are the result of greater police activity in municipal areas and on the roads, having regard to the interests of sanitation and public safety. Cognizable crime

Serious offences against person and property were less by 223 (or 1·3 per cent) than in 1933, the ratio of crime to population being as low as one case to every 2,765 persons. Offences against person and property

Grave crime increased by 427 cases or 1·6 per cent. A regrettable feature of the year was the increase in the number of murders arising from faction and robbery, of which special mention may be made of four cases of murder of members of district boards and municipalities. In two cases of murder, the bodies of the victims were made into parcels and consigned by rail. The largest number of cases was, as usual, in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore. Dacoity, mostly of a factious or technical nature, increased from 162 in 1933 to 216. The increase was counter-balanced by a decrease of 60 in the number of cases of robbery. There was no appreciable increase in Grave crime

the number of cases of house-breaking, but ordinary thefts increased from 14,866 in 1933 to 15,161.

The most noteworthy case of rioting and murder occurred in April at Virasingampatti in the Tanjore district during the local Mariamman temple festival. An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the devotees from mutilating themselves publicly by hook-sticking and dragging and from indulging in other similar practices had been passed on the day prior to the festival, and the sub-magistrate supported only by two sub-inspectors and a small body of station police went to the village to see to the enforcement of the order. The villagers defied the order and an attempt by the police to remove the hooks resulted in the mob attacking the police and the magistrate. The police opened fire but this had no effect. The maddened mob chased and hunted down the police and the sub-magistrate, killed the magistrate, and fatally wounded a sub-inspector and a head constable. A large number of the rioters were arrested later and prosecuted on charges of rioting, murder, etc. The case was pending when the year closed and was disposed of in October 1935 when several of the accused were convicted and sentenced. The event has had some good results ; it has led to the suppression throughout the Presidency of barbarous practices of public self-mutilation, and measures taken for this purpose have been successful everywhere and nowhere provoked any considerable opposition.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

There were 54 cases of counterfeiting coins against 52 in 1933 and 11 of note forgery against 16 in 1933.

Motor Vehicles Act

There were 16,727 motor vehicles on the roads at the end of the year. The number of accidents resulting in loss of life increased from 154 in 1933 to 169.

Political, social and communal movements

There were no revolutionary or political troubles in the year, but the existence of inter-communal tension continued to make itself felt in many districts. The question of music before

mosques suddenly became an acute cause of friction between the Hindu Thiyyas and the Mappillas of Cannanore and Edakkad in Malabar. What might have developed into a general conflagration was prevented by the prompt action taken by the police and the District Magistrate and normal conditions were soon restored. A similar disturbance occurred in Guntūr but the timely arrival of the District Magistrate and the Reserve Police averted serious developments. At Kadiri in the Anantapur district a Hindu bhajana party approaching the old mosque was attacked by a body of Muhammadans and serious rioting ensued. Tennur, in Trichinopoly town, was the scene of a similar incident. The panchayat elections at Denkanikota in the Salem district brought Hindu-Muslim feeling to a head and there was some inter-communal fighting; the police soon brought matters under control. There was no serious labour unrest. The Congress Harijan uplift movement was nominally continued but little activity or enthusiasm was evinced in carrying it on.

Detection and prevention of crime

There was a further improvement, from 39·5 in 1933 to 41, in the percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of. Investigation was refused in 2,922 cases or 7 per cent of the total number reported as against 8·8 per cent in 1933; 75·9 per cent of the cases taken to courts ended in conviction, an increase of 1·4 per cent over the figure in 1933. One thousand five hundred and fourteen persons were bound over for good behaviour. These figures clearly evidence a considerable improvement in the detection and prevention of crime.

False cases

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one cases were struck off as false and prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 195 cases and 78 persons convicted. Only ·01 per cent of the cases prosecuted by the police were declared false after trial or enquiry by Courts.

Escapes

Hundred prisoners escaped from custody, of whom 86 were recaptured. Four police officers

were convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 46 were punished departmentally.

Criminal Investigation department

59. The Central and District Intelligence Bureaux did another year's good work. The Criminal Investigation Department were busy in the investigation of important cases relating to coinage, forged currency notes and other cases calling for special skill and resources.

Finger-print Bureau

The Finger-print Bureau received for record 17,481 finger-print slips, bringing the total number of slips on record to 270,142. Of the 20,866 slips received for search, 4,863 were traced.

Shorthand Bureau

The reporters of the Shorthand Bureau attended 59 conferences and 969 political meetings—an improvement on last year's figures.

Madras City police

60. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,192 as against 2,180 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the temporary staff sanctioned for the working of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act being made permanent. One hundred and thirty-nine literate recruits were enlisted during the year. There was a satisfactory decrease both in casualties and in departmental punishments. Rewards aggregating to Rs. 6,052 were granted to 662 officers and men, and private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 891. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on one officer and two others were the recipients of Indian Police Medals.

Health and accommodation

The general health of the force was satisfactory. There was a welcome reduction in the percentage of admissions into hospital but the daily average attendance at the police dispensary increased. There was no change in the accommodation available for the force.

Crime

There was a further decrease, from 3,041 in 1933 to 2,965 in the total number of cognizable cases. Grave crime declined from 2,125 to 2,051 but there was an increase in the number of murders reported. Nuisance cases and cases under special and local laws again rose during the year, as a result of the increased vigour and activity of the force. No case of dacoity was reported and

of the nine cases of robbery reported, only four were true cases ; there was no change in the number of cases of house-breaking. Thefts fell from 1,740 in 1933 to 1,632 during the year. Of the cognizable cases prosecuted, 99 per cent ended in conviction and no case was declared false after trial—a notable record.

Traffic control

The central traffic staff took over the investigation of 201 cases of street accidents including 23 offences under the Indian Penal Code. The Law and Order Police dealt with 1,606 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. A definite improvement in giving traffic signals was brought about during the year by stopping the unnecessary waving of arms indulged in by men on point duty. There was a welcome decrease in the number of fatal accidents as well as street accidents due to motor vehicles. As usual, street accidents were largely due to the complete lack of road sense on the part of pedestrians.

Cinematograph Act

Twenty-three licences for cinematograph theatres were issued including eleven licences for travelling cinemas. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited.

Railway Police

61. There was little change in the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts. The number of thefts declined further, from 493 in 1933 to 463. There were 17 attempts to derail trains against 18 in 1933, and thirty cases of stone-throwing at trains, committed by children and irresponsible people were reported. Two train collisions and five cases of derailments occurred during the year, of which one involved loss of life to 13 passengers. There was a regrettable increase (from 355 in 1933 to 383) in the number of persons run over and killed by trains.

Port Police

62. The Port Police at Cuddalore, Cocanada and Mangalore worked satisfactorily.

Cost

63. The total cost of the department, excluding the final accounts for March 1935, was Rs. 1,61,14,452 as against Rs. 1,59,03,299 in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1934)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

Courts

64. On the 31st December 1934, the following were the criminal courts in the Madras Presidency :—

The High Court, 29 Sessions courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, 25 District Magistrates' courts, 4 Additional District Magistrates' courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' courts, 93 Subdivisional Magistrates' courts (of whom 27 were Joint Magistrates), 13 courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 414 Subordinate Magistrates' courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' courts), 218 Benches of Magistrates' courts (consisting of 1,698 Honorary Magistrates), 113 Special Magistrates' courts and 2 Honorary Magistrates' courts.

In addition, 19 Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges. There were also 1,074 Village Magistrates and 3,557 Panchayat courts exercising criminal jurisdiction.

Original cases

65. The total number of original cases instituted in the criminal courts during the year was 462,304, showing an increase of 34,319 cases over that of the previous year. The increase was marked in the district of Madura.

Village courts

The number of cases filed in the Village Magistrates' courts was 3,131 and the number of persons tried by those courts was 5,400 as against 5,281 in 1933. Of these 12·5 per cent were convicted, the figure in 1933 being 13·96. The percentage of conviction varied considerably in different districts. In the Panchayat courts, 38,511 cases were received during the year and the number of persons tried by these courts was 66,899. The corresponding figures in 1933 were 43,140 and 74,553, respectively. The percentage of conviction in this class of courts was 24·95 against 24·86 in the previous year.

During the year, one second-class Bench Court at Palacole, West Gōdāvari district, was newly created and the first-class Bench Court at Karaikudi was abolished. The Bench courts continued to afford great relief to Stipendiary Magistrates. The Bench Magistrates tried 182,200 persons during the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was three days. Bench courts

The total number of cases instituted in the Regular Magistrates' courts in the mufassal was 308,004 as against 294,598 in 1933 and 6,844 cases were pending at the close of the year. Regular Magistrates' courts

No fewer than 110,880 cases were filed in the Presidency Magistrates' courts during the year against 85,313 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the police being more free this year to attend to their normal duties. At the close of the year, 398 cases were pending trial. Presidency Magistrates' courts

The subordinate mufassal courts committed 1,773 cases to the Sessions Courts, a decrease of 261 from the previous year's figure, the largest number of committals being to the courts of Coimbatore (203) and Madura (143). The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 220 against 174 in 1933. The average duration of cases disposed of was 55 days, two days more than in 1933. The percentage of acquittals in sessions cases was 54·40, a little more than in the previous year. Sessions courts

The total number of cases committed to the High Court Sessions was 29 against 30 in 1933. Five cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions in the High Court was 82·69, a notable increase over the figure (49·02) for 1933. The High Court

66. Of the persons convicted and sentenced by the second and third-class magistrates, 10,329 or 3 less than in 1933, appealed to first-class magistrates. The average time taken for the disposal of an appeal was 22 days in the courts of District Magistrates and 21 days in the courts of other first-class magistrates, as against 20 days and 35 days, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were Appeals Magistrates' courts

quashed was 33·99, a slight decrease from the percentage in 1933.

Sessions courts

The number of persons who appealed to Sessions courts was 2,614 against 2,671 in 1933, and the appeals of 331 persons were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 34 to 35 days and the percentage of successful appeals from 23·8 to 25·2.

The High Court

One thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of those convicted preferred appeals to the High Court against 1,137 in 1933. The appeals of 213 persons were rejected *in limine*; the findings and sentences were upheld in the case of 381 persons, and in the case of 129 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified. The convictions of 104 persons were reversed and new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of 20 persons. Sentence was enhanced in the case of 2 persons. The percentage of entirely successful appeals rose from 10·58 to 12·25. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 39 persons. Of the total of 55 persons concerned in appeals against acquittals, the acquittal of 19 persons was upheld; the decision in the case of 5 persons was set aside and a conviction recorded. In the case of 2 persons, new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The average duration of an appeal was 49·1 days as compared with 33 days in 1933.

Reference and revision

67. The following table shows the number of revision petitions dealt with during the year :—

	Applications presented.		Cases taken up *suo motu* or on reports from subordinate courts.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
District Magistrates	842	813	11	6
Sessions Courts ...	679	672	17	30
The High Court ...	1,092	937	112	72

The total number of persons under trial during the year on a charge of murder in the Sessions courts was 1,991, of whom 541 were convicted. References in the case of 217 persons sentenced to death were disposed of by the High Court, under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. In the case of 137 persons the convictions and sentences

were confirmed. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life or to rigorous imprisonment for a term of years in the case of 40 persons. An equal number of persons were acquitted. Including the persons convicted and sentenced to death in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the total number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed or confirmed by the High Court was 140.

Jury system

68. Of the 1,126 persons tried by jury the verdict was approved in the case of 1,111 persons. In the case of 4 persons a reference was made to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the verdict of the jury was perverse. Of the total number of 7 persons before the High Court in such references, the verdict was set aside in the case of 2 persons and upheld in the case of 3 persons. One case concerning 2 persons was pending at the end of the year. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 3,002. The Judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,404 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,028 persons and differed from all the assessors in the case of 570 persons. The jury system worked satisfactorily on the whole but it was remarked in some districts that the jurors did not follow the proceedings intelligently, or that corruption was prevalent among them. It is probable that the two successful prosecutions of jurors may bring about an improvement.

Punishments

69. The total number of sentences passed during the year was 424,193 of which 140 were of death, 188 of transportation, one of penal servitude, 22,254 of rigorous imprisonment, 19,687 of simple imprisonment, 125 of forfeiture of property, 381,736 of fine and 62 of whipping. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 13,99,992, of which a sum of Rs. 45,316 was paid to complainants as compensation. Of 1,366 persons bound over to keep the peace, 625 were not given any substantive punishment. The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour was 1,465. A regrettable feature of the year was that the

number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under increased still further from 3,840 to 4,714. The number released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,143, or 41 less than in 1933.

Juveniles

70. Of the 410,157 persons convicted, 1,691 were boys and 236 were girls. The number of juvenile offenders convicted was large in Tinnevelly, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. In the City of Madras, 239 juvenile offenders were convicted. Out of the total number of juvenile offenders convicted, 320 were discharged after admonition and 199 were delivered to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous

71. Of the 90,964 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code, only 9,723 cases or 10·69 per cent were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, against 11·20 per cent in 1933. The number of persons against whom compensation was awarded for frivolous or vexatious accusations under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, also fell from 663 to 543. It is disappointing that sufficient use was not made of the provisions of sections 203 and 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to discourage false and frivolous or vexatious accusations. The percentage of conviction in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code declined from 46·39 in 1933 to 44·97.

PRISONS (1934)

[*Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

General

72. A marked and disappointing increase in the number of youthful offenders and of adolescents committed to custody, a rise in the number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and in the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners, a welcome drop in the number of punishments for prison offences including a noticeable fall in the number of corporal punishments, a satisfactory decline in the total

expenditure of the department and in the hospital charges and a gratifying increase in the total value of articles manufactured in the jails and supplied to other departments were the salient features of the administration of prisons during the year. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Accommodation

73. There was no change in the number of Central Jails (9), District Jails (3), Borstal Schools (2) and Special Jails (3) during the year, but the number of sub-jails increased from 300 to 301, consequent on the opening of a new sub-jail at Chintapalli in the Vizagapatam district with effect from 3rd February 1934.

Prisoners of all classes

74. The year opened with a population of 14,581 prisoners of all classes; 106,548 were received and 105,321 discharged. The daily average number confined rose slightly from 14,761 to 14,959.

Convicts

There were 11,173 male convicts and 256 female convicts at the beginning of the year. During the year 29,829 males and 1,504 females were received by direct committal, as compared with 25,843 males and 1,353 females in 1933. The largest number of direct committals was, as was the case for the last two years, from Madura district (2,088). Of the prisoners discharged during the year, 2,736 were released on appeal, 22,030 on expiry of sentences, 5,628 under remission rules and 380 by order of Government. Forty-four were transferred to the Andamans, 27 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 4 escaped, 140 were executed and 131 died. At the close of the year, 12,148 remained in custody, against 11,429 in 1933, the daily average falling slightly.

Undertrial prisoners

There were 2,362 prisoners of this class in detention at the beginning of the year, 44,932 were received during the year and 29,324 were disposed of. The daily average increased from 2,376 to 2,651. Of the undertrial prisoners disposed of 37·55 per cent were convicted and 62·34 per cent acquitted and released as against 37·31 per cent and 62·58 per cent respectively in the previous year. There were 16 escapes and 18

deaths. At the end of the year, 2,909 remained in custody awaiting trial, as compared with 2,362 in the preceding year. The average period of detention before Sessions courts rose from 26·71 to 36·98 days and that before magistrates from 16·91 to 17·93 days.

Civil prisoners

Seven hundred and ninety civil prisoners including 12 State prisoners were in custody at the beginning of the year. During the year 5,027 prisoners were received, 5,052 released, 10 were transferred and 3 died, leaving 752 at the end of the year. There was practically no change in the daily average (583).

State prisoners

There were 11 State prisoners in custody at the end of the year.

Star class

There were 371 star class convicts at the beginning of the year and 732 were classified as such during the year. This system of classification, which has for its object the prevention of contamination of the lesser criminal by those more experienced in crime, continued to work satisfactorily. These prisoners are permitted to enjoy certain privileges such as mild recreation after lock-up, special clothing and Indian music.

Special classification

One "A" class prisoner was admitted during the year and there was none in detention at the end of the year. The number of "B" class prisoners fell from 67 to 47 during the year.

Habituals

Of the total admissions, the number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year was 2,821 of which 2,814 were identified as such prior to conviction and 7 were classified by Superintendents of jails.

Youthful offenders

There was a regrettable increase (from 2 to 23) in the number of youthful offenders admitted. No less than 21 of these were admitted in the District Jail, Madura, with terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 7 days under the Nuisance and Gaming Acts.

Mental defectives

In the mental defective section of the District Jail at Cuddalore, 56 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 31 were admitted during the year. Of this number 16 were

released or transferred and 14 were certified as sane, leaving 57 at the close of the year.

Lepers

There were 83 lepers in custody at the beginning of the year and 58 were admitted. Forty-six were discharged during the year.

Religion of convicts

Of the convicts admitted during the year, 88·47 per cent were Hindus including Sikhs, 8·18 Muhammadans, 2·81 Christians, 0·04 Buddhists and Jains and 0·50 all other classes.

Escapes

75. Twenty prisoners escaped during the year, as against 21 in 1933. Six escaped from intramural and fourteen from extramural custody. Sixteen of those who escaped were re-captured. The escapes were largely the result of slackness and over-confidence and the officers responsible were suitably dealt with.

Offences and punishment

76. There was a noticeable decline in the total number of jail offences, from 1,786 to 1,420 and in the ratio per cent of punishments to average strength, from 15·13 to 12·11. There was a decrease under all heads of offences, except under offences dealt with by criminal courts which rose from 2 to 3. Hunger-strikes were resorted to by some of the terrorist prisoners on some pretext or other and were seldom of serious import; two prisoners who went on hunger-strike were prosecuted.

Corporal punishments

Corporal punishment was awarded to nine prisoners as against eighteen in the previous year.

Education

77. There was no change in the system of education. There were in all 63 instructors, and 909 lectures were delivered against 955 in 1933.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

78. Out of 28,083 prisoners released during the year, 963 were helped by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and 1,642 probation officers were appointed. The help rendered consisted chiefly of supply of food and clothing, shelter at the Society's homes, and grant of subsistence allowance and train fare. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and branch societies continued to do very useful work.

Remission

79. The number of convicts who came under the remission system declined from 5,659 in 1933

to 5,628. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 2,398 against 2,477 in the previous year.

Advisory boards

80. Eighteen advisory board meetings were held in different jails during the year. The case of 534 long-term casuals were considered and 220 of these were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government sanctioned the release of 195. Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to Borstal inmates, 21 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and all of them were released under the orders of Government.

Vital statistics and sanitation

81. The daily average number of sick prisoners fell further from 227 to 207 but the mortality rate rose slightly from 9·76 to 10·56. The increase in the number of deaths (from 144 to 158) was chiefly due to the admission of a large number of prisoners in bad and indifferent health. There was no case of cholera. Dysentery attacked 388 prisoners as against 432 in 1933 and claimed twelve victims, against fourteen in the previous year. There were two deaths from malarial fevers as in the previous year but the number of admissions declined from 246 to 196. The number of admissions and deaths from tubercular diseases decreased from 61 to 57 and from 24 to 22, respectively. A satisfactory feature was the fall in the number of admission of cases of enteric fever from 25 to 7 ; there was only one death from enteric fever. The admissions on account of syphilis also showed a notable decrease from 36 to 20. The deaths from pneumonia, however, increased from 5 to 12. Of the persons discharged 70·27 per cent gained weight, against 73·90 in 1933 ; the proportion of prisoners who lost weight increased from 6·84 to 7·29. The sanitary arrangements and improvements left nothing to be desired and drinking water was adequately protected. Various improvements to kitchens and of drainage were effected during the year and steps were taken to execute works in 1935–36, for the improvement of the water-supply in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Jail visitors

82. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year declined from 901 to 882. The non-official visitors gave their time and counsel generously for this purpose. His Excellency the Governor visited the District Jail, Berhampore. Other high officials visited various jails in the Presidency.

Finance

83. Excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 21,14,479 against Rs. 21,19,574 in 1933. There was a fall in dietary charges on account of the favourable rates at which ration articles were purchased. There was also a satisfactory decline in the hospital charges as a result of the reduced number of sick and the comparatively large realizations from the jail dairies. A very satisfactory feature of the year was the increase in the value of supplies to departments, from Rs. 3,29,805 to Rs. 3,83,231. The total receipts excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge amounted to Rs. 5,76,259.

Borstal schools

84. The number of inmates detained in the Borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah on the 31st December 1933 was 663. During the year there were 326 admissions and 321 were disposed of leaving 668 at the close of the year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1934)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1934*]

85. The total number of boys detained at the end of the year in the three Government certified schools at Chingleput, Ranipet and Bellary was 507 as compared with 481 in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 68 girls and 38 boys in the three private certified schools against 72 boys and 48 girls at the end of 1933. One hundred and seven children passed through the Remand Home attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras, as against 153 in the previous year.

Education

86. The system of education and industrial training was the same as that followed in previous years. The reports of the various technical classes were satisfactory.

Health

87. The health of the pupils in the Government and private certified schools was on the whole satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital and daily average sick in respect of Government certified schools advanced from 200 and 5·10 to 209 and 7·25 respectively ; however, these schools returned clean mortality sheets. The number of admissions and daily average sick of private certified schools was 60 and 9·12 respectively, as compared with 45 and 4·34 in 1933. There was only one death due to typhoid fever in the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras. All pupils were weighed fortnightly and their weights recorded. All the pupils discharged during the year gained in weight.

Accommodation

88. The total accommodation available in the three Government certified schools is for 742 boys and is sufficient for the present.

After-care report

89. Of the 180 pupils discharged, 1 was re-convicted, 3 joined outside schools, 27 are in charge of their parents, 68 are suitably employed and behaving well, 5 are unemployed, 14 are not traceable and reports about 62 have not been received.

Finance

90. The total expenditure of the certified schools amounted to Rs. 99,987 as against Rs. 1,03,219 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was mainly under dietary charges and was partly due to a fall in the school population and partly to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles. The total earnings of the three Government certified schools declined slightly from Rs. 5,202 to Rs. 4,878.

Juvenile courts

91. During the year a juvenile court was established at Vellore.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1934)

[Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice]

General Courts

92. On the 31st December 1934, the following were the permanent courts in the Madras Presidency:—

The High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the Madras City Civil Court, 29 District courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 50 Subordinate Judges' courts (including 12 for Agency tracts and 1 revenue Divisional Officer and 1 Additional Sessions Judge exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges), 1 Special Small Cause Court, 166 District Munsifs' courts (including 25 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs), and 99 Revenue courts (including 14 for Agency tracts). In addition, there were during the year 3 Temporary Subordinate Judges' courts including the 1 at Anantapur abolished on the 15th March 1934, 1 Additional District Judge at East Gōdāvari, 14 Additional Subordinate Judges and 15 Additional District Munsifs attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act.

Litigation

93. The total number of suits instituted in the Civil, Revenue and Village courts of the Presidency during the year was 578,170 against 632,964 in the previous year. One suit was instituted for every 81 persons in the Presidency during the year as against one for every 74 persons during 1933. The ratio for the Presidency town continued to be one suit for every 35 persons. Apart from the Agency tracts, Ganjām was the least litigious district during the year while Vizagapatam which held this position last year became the second. As usual, Malabar contributed the largest number of suits (nearly one-seventh of the total number).

The following table gives some details of the nature of the suits instituted in the Presidency:—

	1933.	1934.
Suits for money or movable property...	556,815	499,013
Suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits	15,533	15,002
Mortgage suits	22,767	22,094
Suits for specific relief	3,310	3,109
Suits in revenue courts	32,712	36,770

Value of suits

There was a decrease of Rs. 58 lakhs in the value (Rs. 9,35,40,830) of suits instituted during the year in the civil courts of the Presidency other than revenue and village courts.

Original Jurisdiction

94. The following table gives particulars regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of suits in the various courts, excluding the High Court, as compared with the previous year :—

—	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days of cases disposed of after full trial.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934
1. Village munsifs' courts ...	92,416	83,830	91,269	85,667	11,0 8	9,216	...	...
2. Village panchayat courts ...	219,590	197,083	216,168	201,371	50,904	46,502	...	...
3. Revenue courts (other than those in the Agency tracts)	32,323	36,191	33,652	33,814	7,571	10,769	301	357
4. Agency courts	1,756	1,959	1,788	1,939	530	607	225	189
5. District Munsifs' courts (other than those in the Agency tracts)— (a) Ordinary suits ...	78,433	75,626	82,148	80,740	46,289	45,393	317	330
(b) Small cause suits ...	164,723	142,410	144,366	164,528	27,526	23,760	115	119
6. Special Small Cause Court ...	5,518	4,915	5,751	5,486	1,284	740	166	153
7. Subordinate Judges' courts— (a) Ordinary suits	3,291	3,047	3,439	3,751	3,972	3,647	453	489
(b) Small cause suits ...	15,879	14,014	16,316	14,915	4,676	5,028	193	191
8. District courts (other than those in the Agency tracts)	578	450	618	448	761	686	450	522
9. The City Civil Court ...	1,141	870	1,025	940	685	645	288	347
10. The Presidency Court of Small Causes	16,776	17,266	16,882	16,907	1,748	2,190	56	70

The High Court

Five hundred and nine suits as against 530 suits in 1933 were instituted in the original side of the High Court. Out of the total of 1,295 suits for disposal, 491 suits were disposed of leaving 804 suits pending at the close of the year. The number of suits disposed of after full trial was 232 and the average duration was 719 days as against 738 days in the previous year. The Master disposed of 130 original suits and settled issues in 221 suits. He also disposed of 2,237 interlocutory applications.

Insolvency petitions

95. The number of insolvency petitions presented to the mufassal courts decreased from 6,104 to 6,037, and in the High Court from 599 to

566. In the mufassal courts 4,359 applications against 4,545 in 1933 were granted, and 937 insolvents were discharged. Out of the 422 petitions finally disposed of in the High Court, the insolvent was discharged in 90 cases, and in 316 cases the order of adjudication was annulled.

96. The total number of appeals preferred in the year was 12,403—an increase of 739 as compared with the figure for the previous year. Appellate courts

The number of regular appeals filed in the Agency tracts was 65 as against 84 in 1933; the number disposed of was 69 and the average duration of appeals disposed of, except those dismissed for default or not prosecuted, was 121 days. Agency tracts

In the District and Subordinate Judges' courts, 9,931 appeals against 9,201 in 1933 were instituted. Of these, the Subordinate Judges disposed of 4,119 and the arrears fell from 2,960 to 2,641. The average duration of contested appeals disposed of was 280 days against 317 days in 1933. District courts disposed of 3,463 appeals leaving 5,159 at the close of the year. The average duration of contested appeals before these courts was 300 days, 3 days more than in 1933. District and Subordinate courts

The following table shows the disposal of various kinds of appeals by the High Court :— The High Court

—	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	420	341	629	442	2,167	2,066
From orders of mufassal courts	491	562	281	506	1,152	1,208
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	100	62	139	89	79	52
From decrees of the City Civil Court	54	55	73	54	125	126
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side appeals) ...	94	62	148	139	172	95
Appeals against appellate decrees	1,107	1,207	1,015	1,240	4,605	4,572
Appeals against appellate orders	199	173	272	87	511	597

At the commencement of the year 22 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were pending before the High Court and 16 were received during the year. Of the total Appeals to the Privy Council

number of applications 10 were dismissed, leave to appeal was granted in an equal number of appeals, and 18 were pending at the end of the year. At the beginning of the year, there were 34 appeals pending before the Privy Council in England and 3 were transmitted during the year. Of these, 3 were not prosecuted and 4 were dismissed with costs. Three were allowed and the decree in one was modified, leaving 26 appeals pending at the end of the year.

Reference and revision

97. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 2,665, of which 832 were against decisions in Small Cause suits. Of the 2,388 petitions disposed of, 79·98 per cent were dismissed as against 83·69 per cent in the previous year. Thirteen cases were referred to the High Court by the lower courts. Out of the total of 28 references, 12 were disposed of.

Execution applications

Mufassal courts

98. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in mufassal, except Village and Panchayat courts, was 386,178 as against 399,604 in 1933. Of these, 390,519 were disposed of and the pendency at the end of the year was 80,671 as compared with 83,940 in 1933. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 11·60 per cent of the applications disposed of and in part in 12·60 per cent. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 294,805. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,19,16,380. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,415, or practically the same as in 1933.

Madras courts

Applications for execution received in the City Civil Court, Court of Small Causes and the High Court increased from 19,076 to 19,567. During the year 19,807 applications were disposed of, leaving 1,418 applications pending at the end of the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 8·19 per cent of the applications disposed of and satisfaction was obtained in part in 11·4 per cent. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 15,834. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 7,39,931 and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 205.

Legal practitioners

99. At the end of the year, there were 3,028 advocates and 68 attorneys on the rolls of the High Court. The number of advocates newly enrolled during the year was 292. In the mufassal, 4,312 pleaders and 448 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads for the year. The increase in the number of advocates enrolled was chiefly due to the fact that enrolment of pleaders to practise in mufassal courts was discontinued from December 1931.

REGISTRATION AND COMPANIES

[*Report on the administration of the Registration Department for 1934; Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Registration and Joint Stock Companies*]

Registration (1934) Administrative changes

100. There was no change in the number of district charges and District Registrars during the year. One new sub-office was opened, from 1st May 1934, at Rayaghada in the Vizagapatam Agency, with a Deputy Tahsildar as ex-officio Sub-Registrar. Consequent on the introduction of the photo-stat system of copying documents in South Malabar from 1st April 1934, a Sub-Registrar was appointed as a temporary measure in the Photo office, Photo-stat branch, Madras. As a result of these changes, the number of sub-offices including ex-officio and temporary offices rose to 582. The number of permanent Sub-Registrars remained the same (621) while the number of temporary Sub-Registrars rose from 5 to 6.

Registration

The number of registrations increased from 1,252,227 in 1933 to 1,277,136 in 1934. Compulsory registration increased by 22,037 or 2 per cent, the largest increase being under sales. The aggregate value of transactions, however, declined from Rs. 53·99 crores to Rs. 52·84 crores and the average value of a document from Rs. 435 to Rs. 417.

Searches

There was an increase in the number of applications for encumbrance certificates from 115,733 in 1933 to 117,270 but applications for single searches and certified copies fell from 85,913 and 100,176 to 82,840 and 97,382 respectively. The number of

searches conducted on behalf of co-operative societies and land mortgage banks rose from 21,666 to 22,260. The special concession given to land mortgage banks has deprived the department of a considerable amount of fees.

Prosecutions

Out of the four cases prosecuted, two ended in conviction and the other two were pending at the close of the year.

Finance

The total income fell slightly from Rs. 31·66 lakhs to Rs. 31·41 lakhs and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 29·53 lakhs to Rs. 30·14 lakhs.

Registered companies (1934-35)

101. During the course of the year, the number of companies increased from 1,134 to 1,260 (1,153 with and 107 without share capital).

The Indian Companies Act

New companies

The number (196) of new companies registered was the highest on record since the passing of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Of the new companies registered 56 were banking, loan and insurance companies, 86 trading and industrial concerns, 17 were for transit and transport while 2 were for sugar manufacture. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 58, 61, 6 and 4, respectively. While the number of banking, loan and insurance companies newly registered remained practically the same as in the previous year, the authorized capital of the concerns was more than twice that in the previous year, but the paid-up capital was less than a third of last year's figure. Though the number of trading and industrial companies newly registered increased, the paid-up capital fell to less than a third. These facts clearly indicate that there was a tendency to float large scale banking and insurance companies but the public were reluctant to invest capital in any form of commercial enterprise. The notable exceptions are in respect of transit and transport companies, hotels, and theatres. The paid-up capital under these increased considerably. It is obvious that the demand has increased for quick and comfortable transport, amusements and recreation. The registration of two more sugar companies shows that the people continue to take advantage of the protection

granted to the sugar industry. Of the floatations during the year, 11 had capitals ranging from rupees seven lakhs to a crore, the biggest one being the South Indian Fire and General Insurance Company (Coimbatore).

Private companies

Eighty-three private companies were registered during the year and 14 were either wound up or struck off the register. Two private companies were converted into public and one public company into private. The total number of private companies rose to 373. The total number of foreign private companies at the close of the year was 38 against 36 in the previous year. The number of associations not for profit increased from 78 to 81.

Capital

Ten companies increased their authorized capitals compared with 13 last year. The Indo-Commercial Bank, Limited, headed the list with an increase of Rs. 15,00,000. Only one company reduced its authorized capital as against two in the previous year.

Companies that ceased to exist

During the course of the year, 27 companies wound up voluntarily, mostly owing to loss in business or to their unsound financial condition. Thirty-four companies were struck off the rolls and nine companies went into liquidation by order of Court.

Auditors

The Local Government appointed auditors in the case of 11 companies which failed to do so at their annual general meetings. There were 110 registered accountants and 13 approved accountants in the Presidency. The number of auditors is still too small.

Prosecutions

Proceedings were taken against five companies during the year for failure to comply with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act. Two cases ended in conviction and three were pending at the close of the year. The prosecution instituted during the previous year was withdrawn owing to the death of the principal accused.

Provident insurance societies and life assurance companies

Sixteen societies were registered during the year. Registration of 4 societies was cancelled and 5 ceased to exist, leaving 105 societies at the end of the year. There was a decrease (9) in the new registrations and some of the existing societies

were slowly dwindling for want of sufficient response from the public who view them with suspicion and mistrust. Two Life Insurance Companies were registered under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act and one Provident Insurance Society converted itself into a Life Assurance Company, with the result that the number of such companies rose to 22 at the end of the year.

Finance

The receipts increased from Rs. 49,226 to Rs. 52,507, owing to the registration of a large number of companies. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 32,027 as against Rs. 31,426 in the previous year.

Notaries Public (1934-35)

102. The number of registering officers who exercised the functions of a Notary Public remained the same (110) as in the preceding year. The number of transactions increased from 97 to 126 but their aggregate value fell from Rs. 2,21,596 (revised figure) to Rs. 1,06,142. No special reasons can be assigned for the decrease in the total value. The fees realized rose from Rs. 688 to Rs. 1,032 but the expenditure declined from Rs. 19 to Rs. 13.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, for the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

General

103. Though the seasonal conditions were not on the whole good and the economic depression continued, the slight rise in the prices of paddy and other commodities together with the reduction of rates of interest charged on loans to members and the complete waiver of penal interest, resulted in greater relief to the borrower than in the previous year. Although the agricultural credit movement has not shown much progress during the last few years, at least further deterioration has been arrested. Unfortunately, the tendency on the part of members to introduce politics into the movement continued to persist. The number of Deputy Registrars continued to be 22 and at

the end of the year there were 47 posts of Sub-Deputy Registrars.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 11·17 lakhs as against Rs. 10·85 lakhs in the previous year. The net expenditure represented 0·52 per cent of the total working capital of all societies as compared with 0·66 per cent in the preceding year.

Societies

104. There were at the end of the year 13,453 societies of all classes as against 13,634 in 1933-34.

Rectification and consolidation

The policy of reforming and consolidating existing societies in preference to expansion was continued and only 100 societies were newly registered, compared with 140 last year. In pursuance of the policy of weeding out bad societies, the registration of 281 societies was cancelled during the year and 1,367 societies were under liquidation at the end of the year. As many as 444 societies were brought under the operation of by-law 62, which provides for the appointment of either members or non-members as agents of societies. It was noticed that societies which were kept under persons other than members were making steady progress as a result of strong action taken against defaulters.

Working capital

The following table shows the resources of the various classes of societies on the 30th June 1935 :—

Serial number.	Type of societies.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from					
			Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)						
1	Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank...	186·78	3·53	48·40	37·61	...	7·76	2·70
2	District Central Banks.	511·13	10·67	53·55	25·12	...	5·92	4·74
3	Central Land Mortgage Bank	55·76	4·28	91·34	3·35	...	0·79	0·24
4	Agricultural societies.	547·01	12·39	7·91	62·69	1·33	13·09	2·59
5	Non-agricultural societies.	371·16	25·85	50·88	6·68	4·05	9·52	3·02

The working capital of all societies increased from Rs. 1,632·05 lakhs to Rs. 1,671·84 lakhs. The total working capital employed in the movement exclusive of the investments of one society in another amounted to Rs. 1,048·19 lakhs.

Repayments

Though the percentage of balance to demand was high, the repayment by societies to Central Banks worked out to 36·24 per cent of the loans outstanding at the end of the year. Viewed from this standpoint the collections cannot be considered unsatisfactory. There was some definite improvement in the collection of current interest due by societies to Central Banks and by members to agricultural societies, the percentage of balance to demand at the end of the year being 11·16 and 58·69 as against 12·69 and 63·81 at the end of the previous year.

Banks

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

105. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to make steady progress. The deposits of individuals fell from Rs. 53·27 lakhs to Rs. 52·87 lakhs and those from local boards and municipal and jail contractors also fell from Rs. 15·83 lakhs to Rs. 15·73 lakhs but there was an increase in the deposits made by Joint Stock Banks and other institutions from Rs. 9·33 lakhs to Rs. 10·63 lakhs. The financial position of the bank was sound The bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 2·04 lakhs as against Rs. 2·31 lakhs in the previous year. The fall in the net profit was due to the reduction in the margin of profits made by the sale and conversion of Government securities. At the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 8·74 lakhs was outstanding against Central Banks and a sum of Rs. 10·63 lakhs against individuals. There was a greater demand for loans from the Central Banks than in the previous two years.

Central Banks

The number of Central Banks remained unaltered at 32. The number of individual members rose from 4,106 to 4,243; the number of society members, however, fell from 11,978 to 11,889, as a result of the cancellation of registration of some societies. The paid-up share capital of these banks fell from Rs. 55·05 lakhs to Rs. 54·53 lakhs chiefly on account of the liquidation of

societies. There was an appreciable fall in deposits and other borrowings by about Rs. 49 lakhs, the main reason being the non-acceptance of fresh deposits from local bodies. All the Central Banks except the Madras Christian Central Bank worked at a profit but the total net profits of the banks fell from Rs. 4·43 lakhs to Rs. 4·21 lakhs, The fall was partly due to the continuance of the policy of making adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts. The banks were advised to declare a dividend not exceeding 5 per cent, in view of the low money-rates prevailing in the market, and to carry whatever remained to the Reserve Fund or the Bad Debt Reserve. The Central Banks borrowed Rs. 7·52 lakhs as against Rs. 15,414 in the previous year and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 8·74 lakhs as against Rs. 6·93 lakhs at the end of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7·48 lakhs was outstanding against individuals at the end of the year and an amount of Rs. 302·92 lakhs against societies. During the year Rs. 14·97 lakhs were advanced to individuals and Rs. 87·10 lakhs to societies. Nineteen Central Banks failed to maintain the required standard of fluid resources on certain days in the year. As a result of the steps taken, the surpluses in Central Banks showed a further reduction from Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 26·36 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Bank

The Central Land Mortgage Bank had another successful year. Owing to the easy condition of the money market and to the growing popularity of its debentures, the bank secured all the funds it required at cheap rates of interest. Apart from the issue of new debentures, the bank continued the systematic conversion of high interest-bearing debentures. The benefit of the reduction of interest on the debentures was passed on to the ultimate borrowers in primary banks. The bank had 261 members including 71 primary banks and had a share capital of Rs. 2,38,400 as against Rs. 1,94,300 in the previous year. A gratifying feature of the year was the absence of any overdues. The net profits amounted to Rs. 69,327 as against Rs. 41,111 in the previous year.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

There were 76 Primary Land Mortgage Banks on the 30th June 1935 with a membership of 16,086. Thirty-eight banks made a profit of Rs. 32,942 and 34 incurred a loss of Rs. 17,067. Four banks did not start work during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 65,800 under "A" series and Rs. 27,350 under "B" series were redeemed by the primary banks during the year. Out of Rs. 4·28 lakhs under principal and Rs. 3·84 lakhs under interest, the banks collected Rs. 2·70 lakhs under principal and Rs. 3·59 lakhs under interest.

Agricultural societies

106. At the end of the year there were 11,647 agricultural societies with a membership of 584,201. Of the societies in existence, 11,143 were ordinary credit societies, 79 purchase, purchase and sale societies and 349 other types of societies. These societies disbursed Rs. 124·73 lakhs as loans to their members as against Rs. 92·16 lakhs in the previous year, 58·32 per cent of the loans being intended for productive purposes. The amount of loans due by agricultural societies to Central Banks was Rs. 343·48 lakhs.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 11,284 to 11,143 and the total membership from 551,236 to 532,346. The paid-up share capital also fell to Rs. 58·33 lakhs and the working capital to Rs. 457·67 lakhs. The total divisible profits earned by some societies rose from Rs. 8·70 lakhs to Rs. 9·30 lakhs while the total loss not yet recouped by the remaining societies was Rs. 23·48 lakhs at the end of the year. While the percentage of overdues to demand under principal and under interest fell to 69·65 and 63·65 the percentage under arrear interest rose to 72·50.

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

The number of societies for purchase, purchase and sale, rose from 75 to 79. The purchases made by these societies amounted to Rs. 3,69,444 and the sales to Rs. 17,03,884. The profits of some of these societies were Rs. 19,530 and the losses of others amounted to Rs. 6,892.

Societies for production and sale

Of the 13 societies for production and sale at the end of the year, 10 were milk-supply societies and 2 were agricultural and industrial

societies. The Madras Milk-Supply Union to which the 10 milk-supply societies supplied milk, realized Rs. 1,35,664 by the sale of milk and milk products and earned a net profit of Rs. 4,667. One of the agricultural and industrial societies transacted no business during the year, but the other crushed sugarcane to the value of Rs. 12,160 and produced 6,079 maunds of jaggery.

Societies for joint cultivation of land

The total number of societies for joint cultivation by members and for purchase of house-sites was 772 (788 last year) with a membership of 32,523. There were 35,109 acres of land, 12,020 house-sites and 10,303 houses in the enjoyment of the members at the end of the year. These societies advanced loans to the members to the extent of Rs. 1·50 lakhs and recovered an amount of Rs. 1·54 lakhs.

Other forms of societies

Out of the 336 societies of other kinds, 12 were kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 8 agricultural demonstration societies and 11 land reclamation societies. Two thousand six hundred and three acres of land were irrigated with the water supplied by the irrigation societies, the number of members benefited being 349. The only agricultural demonstration society that did some useful work cultivated 17 acres of land and made a profit of Rs. 127. No land was reclaimed by the land reclamation societies during the year.

Non-agricultural societies

107. At the end of the year, there were 1,446 societies in this class with a membership of 291,700 as against 1,438 societies with a membership of 281,472 at the end of the previous year. The paid-up share capital and working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 95·93 lakhs and Rs. 371·16 lakhs, respectively. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 240·59 lakhs. The societies were in arrears to the extent of Rs. 7·95 lakhs to their creditors against a demand of Rs. 277·41 lakhs under principal ; the percentage of overdue interest was 3·82. The net divisible profit earned by some of these societies was Rs. 11·76 lakhs and the loss sustained by the others amounted to Rs. 2·97 lakhs.

Credit societies

The number of credit societies fell by 2 to 1,067, but the number of members increased from 248,750

to 257,428. Three hundred and forty societies were for Government servants and municipal, local board and railway employees. The working capital of these societies rose to Rs. 327·55 lakhs. They disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 235·32 lakhs. Most of the societies kept up their obligations to the depositors and the financing banks.

Stores societies

There were 65 stores societies with a working capital of Rs. 7·95 lakhs. Goods worth Rs. 19,83,615 were sold during the year. The profits earned by some of the societies amounted to Rs. 48,433 while the loss sustained by the rest was Rs. 29,945. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society with its 25 branches and 5,600 members continued to lead and accounted for nearly half the sales.

Students' societies

The number of students' stores fell to 81 during the year, with 3,667 members and 9,996 associate members. Savings on account of purchase and sale of books and stationery amounted to Rs. 7,293 as against Rs. 6,723 in the previous year.

Weavers' societies

Of the 29 societies for weavers, 15 remained dormant. The others purchased materials to the value of Rs. 18,537 and finished products from members worth Rs. 44,807. The value of finished products sold to the public amounted to Rs. 49,340. Generally speaking, these societies did not make appreciable progress as they found it too difficult to compete with mill products.

Co-operative life insurance societies

The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Madras, had a membership of 2,226 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 44,664. The total life business at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,62,700 in respect of 2,520 policies as against 1,453 policies for an assured sum of Rs. 13,00,350 at the close of the previous year. Premia of Rs. 83,947 were collected in the year as against Rs. 47,119 in the previous year. The Postal and R.M.S. Co-operative Benefit Fund, Madras, had 3,100 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 39,158 at the end of the year. The society collected Rs. 1·59 lakhs by way of premia as against Rs. 1·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The total life assurance fund at the close of the year was Rs. 4·52 lakhs as against Rs. 3·31 lakhs in the previous year.

There were 177 other non-agricultural societies, of which 120 were building societies. The building societies had 3,998 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7·79 lakhs. One thousand four hundred and forty-nine houses to the value of Rs. 43·31 lakhs were completed up to the end of the year. Of the remaining societies nineteen were labour contract societies.

Other non-agricultural societies

108. The number of societies formed specially for the Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Fishermen, Kallars and other backward classes rose by 1 to 2,777. The supervision of these societies was taken over by the Department from 1st October 1934. The societies continued to be financed chiefly by the Madras Christian Central Bank. The overdues to the bank on the last day of the year amounted to Rs. 3,11,292 under principal and Rs. 26,189 under interest. During the year, 2,479 of these societies were maintained by the Co-operative Department, 249 were under Kallar Special Officers and 49 were under the Fisheries Department. There were 114 societies for hill-tribes, of which 71 were in the Nilgiris and 32 in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari. The Nilgiris societies had a membership of 3,228 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 17,994. The Agency societies had 8,020 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 54,973. There were 29 Fishermen societies at the end of the year.

Societies for the depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill-tribes

109. The majority of the primary societies were under the supervision of local Co-operative Unions of which there were 301 with 593 supervisors at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred by the unions was Rs. 4·80 lakhs while their income from the supervision fund, grants from Central Banks and District Federations amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs.

Supervision and training

110. The registration of 6 out of the 8 Federations was cancelled and at the end of the year there were only 2 Federations. These Federations have proved unnecessary.

Federations

111. The Central Co-operative Institute at Madras ordered to be started for the training of

Co-operative education

candidates for departmental requirements began its first session in October 1934. Fifty-nine candidates were admitted but only 43 attended the complete course. Out of the two mufassal peripatetic classes ordered to be started for imparting instruction to men intended for employment in non-official co-operative institutions, the first peripatetic class for the Tamil districts was held at Vellore from 20th November 1934. Forty-four students sat for the examination held by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union out of 46 students trained. Classes for training the panchayatdars of village societies and supervisors in the principles and practice of co-operation were held in 55 centres and 228 members of 49 societies attended them.

The Provincial Co-operative Union

112. The Provincial Co-operative Union continued to do useful work. On the 30th June 1935, it had 417 members on its rolls and 20 honorary individual members. The Union continued the publication of the "Madras Journal of Co-operation" in English but it discontinued the publication of the Telugu journal "Andhra Sahakara Patrika" from January 1935. A number of books were added to the library, and the reading room run by the Union continued to be popular. Rural reconstruction work was continued in six centres. The President and some members of the executive committee carried on general propaganda on non-credit work, co-operative insurance and rural reconstruction.

Litigation

113. During the year 27,418 arbitration references were filed in agricultural and non-agricultural societies. One thousand one hundred and ninety-one civil suits were filed and 675 were pending disposal at the end of the year, the amount involved being Rs. 82,062. A sum of Rs. 10,64,854 was realized by the department by the execution of decrees. Thirty criminal prosecutions were launched at the instance of the department.

Audit

114. The audit of all societies except one was completed before the end of the year and audit certificates issued before the close of the year.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards]

General District boards

115. The number of district boards in the Presidency rose from 25 to 26 consequent on the division of the Tanjore District Board into two, viz., East Tanjore and West Tanjore District Boards. All of them had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,329 of which 1,322 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 281 meetings during the year of which two were adjourned for want of time or for other reasons. As far as information is available, 99 out of 217 elections held during the year were contested and 52 per cent of the electorate voted.

Taluk boards

The taluk boards were abolished under Act II of 1934 and the Local Fund administration of the areas under the taluk boards was transferred to the district boards with effect from 1st April 1934.

Panchayat boards

There were 448 major panchayat boards and 4,910 minor panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Taxes

116. Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna six pies in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land cess collected were credited to the district boards and the remaining one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats if they had been formed. Profession tax was collected by ten district boards.

Finance—Receipts

117. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 90·13 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 489·17 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 134·45 lakhs were given by Government. Of this sum, Rs. 0·87 lakh were in aid of general resources, Rs. 30·31

lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 19·04 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of second-class roads, Rs. 79·67 lakhs for education, and Rs. 1·52 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 3·73 lakhs were also given for the improvement of village communications and of the water-supply in rural areas.

Expenditure

118. The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 493·40 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 85·90 lakhs.

Communications

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 156·04 lakhs, of which Rs. 51·56 lakhs were met from provincial grants. Two hundred and twenty-seven miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the local boards at the close of the year was 33,008 miles of which 3,086 miles were trunk roads.

Education

The local boards maintained 211 secondary schools and 17,785 elementary schools of which a total of 3,109 were for girls. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 10,10,772. Besides these, there were 14,894 pupils in the elementary sections of secondary schools and 34,951 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 136·56 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 79·66 lakhs while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 45·77 lakhs.

Medical relief

Sixty-seven hospitals and 1,006 dispensaries (including 197 of the Indian system) were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to 15,120 in-patients and 11,090,955 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 19·34 lakhs.

Vaccination

119. The 584 vaccinators employed by the local boards performed 16,19,047 successful vaccinations during the year. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 13·05 lakhs.

Railways

120. Railways owned by district boards were at work in four districts as shown below.

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in Coimbatore district amounted to Rs. 2·52 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·48 lakhs, the result being a return of 4·9 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 5·2 per cent in the previous year. Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway in the Guntūr district (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 1·78 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·03 lakhs, there being a net return of 4·7 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·6 per cent in 1933-34. Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway in the Kistna and West Gōdāvari districts (52 miles) were Rs. 7·32 lakhs and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3·14 lakhs. The net earnings gave a return of 17·2 per cent on the capital outlay. Forty-six per cent of the net earnings went to the West Gōdāvari District Board and the balance to the Kistna District Board. Kistna and West Gōdāvari

The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 3·49 lakhs and Rs. 2·06 lakhs respectively, there being a return of 5·3 per cent on the capital outlay as against 5·4 per cent in the previous year. Tinnevelly

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MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

121. There was no change in the total number of municipalities in the mufassal, namely, 81. The administration of the Chidambaram and Bezwada Municipal Councils, which had been superseded in 1932 and 1933 respectively, continued to be under the charge of special officers. The Municipal Councils of Nandyal and Trichinopoly were superseded and special officers were appointed to be in charge of them with effect from the 5th June 1934 and 15th June 1934 respectively. The total sanctioned number of seats on the remaining 77 councils was 1,743 of which 1,737 were occupied at the end of the year. All the General

councillors, among whom there were 20 Europeans, were elected. During the year, 1,685 elections were held, of which 875 were contested. As far as statistics are available, 69 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,545 meetings as compared with 2,138 meetings in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-seven meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 97 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings was highest in Kurnool (78 per cent) and lowest in Cuddalore (52 per cent).

Finance

Receipts

122. The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 43·1 lakhs as against Rs. 36·5 lakhs in 1933–34. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 202·3 lakhs to Rs. 215·2 lakhs. Of the receipts, Rs. 86·1 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-12-11. Grants given by Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 15·41 lakhs as against Rs. 13·4 lakhs in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 11·4 lakhs were paid for education, Rs. 3·8 lakhs for roads, and Rs. 0·1 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 2·74 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 1·6 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 14·02 lakhs were advanced by Government during the year—Rs. 12·21 lakhs for electric lighting, Rs. 0·86 lakh for communications, Rs. 0·05 lakh for water-supply, Rs. 0·05 lakh for construction of office buildings, and Rs. 0·39 lakh to cover deficits in the accounts of some councils.

Expenditure

The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 207·1 lakhs as compared with Rs. 196·1 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 27·1 lakhs of which Rs. 13·2 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 8·9 lakhs on lighting.

Closing balance and debt

The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 51·2 lakhs as against Rs. 42·7 lakhs at the close of the

previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils at the end of the year rose from Rs. 111·85 lakhs to Rs. 124·04 lakhs.

Water-supply and drainage

123. During the year under review there were three main municipal water-supply schemes under execution in addition to several other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities having protected water-supply systems by the end of the year was 41. Further progress was made in the execution of the drainage schemes for Salem, Bezwada and Tirupati (piecemeal). The total expenditure in connection with water-supply and drainage schemes, including expenditure on capital works, amounted to Rs. 31·37 lakhs as against Rs. 34·8 lakhs in 1933-34.

Medical relief

124. The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils was 127 as compared with 128 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 4,275 in-patients and 2,959,532 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 5·02 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 24·9 lakhs.

Education

125. There were 1,368 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,408 in 1933-34. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school attached to this college, the number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils was 52. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 20·4 lakhs, of which Rs. 9·5 lakhs were met by Government grants and Rs. 8·8 lakhs from the general municipal funds. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 11·3 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 2·1 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

Finance

126. The total receipts for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 194·94 lakhs as against Rs. 197·92 lakhs last year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 60·56 lakhs against Rs. 62·02 lakhs in 1933-34. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes increased from Rs. 6-13-5 to Rs. 7. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 170·74 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of Government loans, was Rs. 58,12,817-14-8 of which Rs. 57,58,200 were in Government Securities and Madras Municipal Debentures and Rs. 54,617-14-8 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 6,22,548 were also made during the year towards the repayment of and interest on Government loans of Rs. 84 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 100·61 lakhs against Rs. 108·30 lakhs in the previous year.

Works

Communications

127. A sum of Rs. 8,380 was spent during the year, as against Rs. 14,270 last year, on general improvements to the communications in the City. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 7 lakhs nearly, as against Rs. 8·17 lakhs in the previous year. The length of roads that were metalled for the first time was $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles excluding $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of roads newly metalled in Tyagarayanagar. The length of roads re-formed was $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles as against $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles last year. Eleven and a half miles of roads were tarred for the first time and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of roads were re-tarred during the year. The total length of tarred roads in the City at the end of the year was $121\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The total lengths of roads treated with asphalt and cement concrete up to the end of the year were about $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively.

Buildings

The amount spent on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 2·33 lakhs and that on repairs Rs. 38,654 as compared with Rs. 1·40 lakhs and Rs. 37,503, respectively, in the previous year. The main works carried out during the year were the

construction of public flush-out latrines, the construction of additional stalls round the Fruit Market in China Bazaar Road and the construction of houses in Bogipalaiyam and houses for the poor in the Harbour area. A sum of Rs. 65,856 was spent during the year on the Mambalam Town Planning Scheme as against Rs. 71,911 last year. Earthwork formation and metalling of new roads, extension of electric lighting and water-supply were some of the main works carried out during the year. The sale of building sites was on the increase, the amount realized being Rs. 1,16,764 for about 386 grounds (against Rs. 1,47,135 for 720 grounds last year).

Water-supply

The expenditure incurred on new works amounted to Rs. 1·33 lakhs nearly, and that on maintenance to about Rs. 4·61 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 7,727·62 millions of gallons which is equivalent to nearly 32·70 gallons per head per day. Water-works overseers inspected 63,458 houses and rectified 2,257 leaks and defects. One thousand five hundred and sixteen new house service connections were laid by licensed plumbers and 2,498 were repaired, cleaned, attended to, renewed or extended. The total number of service connections on 31st March 1935, was 44,485 and the number of meters on these connections was 2,546. Fifty-six public fountains, 8 bathing fountains, and one cattle trough were erected and 3 public fountains and 2 cattle troughs were removed during the year. The quantity of water supplied to Red Hills during the year was 1,281·78 million cubic feet as against 1,384·16 million cubic feet last year.

Drainage

A sum of Rs. 4·54 lakhs was spent on new works besides Rs. 3·72 lakhs on maintenance. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 8·41 miles as against 9·02 miles in the previous year and the number of house connections given to the sewer was 986 as compared with 1,325 last year. A sum of Rs. 1·71 lakhs was spent on the construction of storm-water drainage works in Georgetown, Purasawakam, North and South Mylapore and Tondiarpet.

The scheme for the compulsory introduction of flush-out latrines in private houses was extended and was in progress of execution in 12 divisions. Persuasion was employed successfully and no prosecutions were resorted to. The total number of latrines constructed up to the end of the year under report was 8,820.

Education

128. A sum of Rs. 2·86 lakhs was realized by the levy of education-tax and Rs. 30,450 was received as a grant. A sum of Rs. 2·70 lakhs was received from the Government as contribution equivalent to the amount of education-tax collected during the previous year. To balance the budget, a sum of Rs. 2·90 lakhs from the Revenue Account of the Corporation Funds was contributed.

The expenditure on elementary education during the year amounted to Rs. 8·82 lakhs as against Rs. 8·60 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of Corporation schools remained unaltered at 134. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1935, was 34,163 (20,914 boys and 13,249 girls) as against 33,245 (20,313 boys and 12,932 girls) in the previous year. The health of the children in Corporation schools continued to be periodically examined. Mid-day meals were supplied to 4,500 poor children. Eleven play-grounds were maintained by the Corporation for the use of school children and the public. Four more free Public Reading Rooms were added to the existing six Reading Rooms. Considerable progress was made both in Scouting and the Girl Guide movement during the year.

Public health

129. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 2·46 lakhs and that on preventive medicine and public amenities Rs. 14·57 lakhs and Rs. 1·18 lakhs, respectively. The amount spent on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 10·26 lakhs. The cost of maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres amounted to Rs. 3·97 lakhs as against Rs. 3·88 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,197,349. The expenditure on vaccination and registration of births and deaths

increased from Rs. 55,580 to Rs. 56,180. The number of vaccinations performed was 48,038. The number of births registered was 28,149 and the number of deaths 23,639, the death-rate being 34·2 per mille of population. The infantile mortality rate for the City was 228·2 per thousand births. This was the lowest infantile mortality rate recorded in the City.

The school medical service continued to be satisfactory. During the year, 19,086 boys and 10,651 girls were subjected to medical examination. Of these, 10,634 boys (55·72 per cent) and 4,870 girls (48·72 per cent) were found defective and required treatment. The percentages of defectives for the previous year were 61·10 and 48·22 respectively. The incidence of sickness among the school children was less as compared with the previous year and a marked reduction was noticeable in the percentages of defectives under malnutrition, oral and dental conditions, nose and throat diseases and infectious diseases. The results of re-inspection and following up work recorded an improvement in a large number of cases. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two undernourished children improved after treatment, 78 had their tonsils removed, and 2,008 with enlarged tonsils improved after treatment. The total number cured for all ailments was 4,520 and the number improved 4,573. Among the new admissions 163 cases of leprosy were detected. The progress of the disease was arrested in five cases and 46 children showed improvement after a prolonged course of treatment.

The two skin clinics continued to be popular and 5,056 cases were registered in them, including 975 cases of leprosy. Improvement was noticed in 306 cases.

The health education of the masses continued to be carried on by means of posters, handbills, health talks, exhibitions and so on. During the year 1,581 open air lectures, 1,446 talks and 983 magic lantern demonstrations, 18 cinema shows and 1 divisional health exhibition were conducted.

Fire engines

130. The cost of maintaining the fire engines rose from Rs. 22,419 last year to Rs. 24,518. The fire engines were called out on 27 occasions as against 51 in the previous year.

Electricity

131. The total number of electric lights on 31st March 1935 was 11,037 and the total length of mains laid for street lighting was 299·31 miles. The street electric lighting scheme for the eastern section of Mambalam was in progress, additional lights being installed as and when the roads were formed. The street lighting scheme for the western section of Mambalam was sanctioned by the Council and approved by the Government during the year. The number of ornamental lights installed in front of places of public worship rose to 362. Four electric clocks were installed during the year at important places in four divisions. The electrification of the general workshop was taken on hand and completed. The street electric lighting scheme for municipalising the distributory system throughout the City at an estimated cost of Rs. 12·75 lakhs was taken on hand during the year.

Radio

132. The Broadcasting service was satisfactory and popular. The six loud speakers in the City continued to be centres of attraction for the people in the afternoons. Besides the loud speakers, small in-door radio sets were worked in 13 Corporation schools, in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and in the Tyagaraya Park in Washermanpet. In addition to music, the programme included lessons in music and also interesting stories for the benefit of school children, advertisements and police reports. Musical programmes by professional artistes were broadcast on all days except Mondays. The total period of transmission was 839 hours.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

Auxiliary Force

133. The total strength of all ranks of the Auxiliary force on the 31st March 1935 was 5,083. All the units held camps and were inspected. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles gave an excellent performance at the Annual A.R.A. Shooting competitions. There was no occasion on which troops were called out in aid of the Civil Power.

Indian Territorial Force

The strength of the Indian Territorial Force units on 31st March 1935 was 2,990. Recruitment was excellent and as a result of this a higher standard was reached in the type of men recruited. The number of applications for enlistment in the third Madras Urban Infantry was not sufficiently large to justify a resumption of training of that unit.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust Fund, the Madras Pilotage Fund, the Madras Port Fund, the Vizagapatam Port, the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, the Tuticorin Port Fund, the Cochin Port Fund, the Cochin Landing and Shipping and Pilotage Funds, and the Madras Port Department for the year 1934-35*]

Port of Madras General

134. There was a definite improvement in the volume of trade passing through the Port during the year under review. To some extent this was due to the large quantities of rice imported from Burma and Siam. Quay dues on all exports and on certain items of imports such as coal, coke, timber, oil and ores were abolished or reduced at the close of the year. The consolidated landing charge was also reduced by four annas per ton.

Finance

The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 33,93,966, an increase of Rs. 3,28,892 over those of the previous year. The gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 30,31,734 as compared with Rs. 30,00,595 last year. Excluding from the gross expenditure the interest (Rs. 7,76,325) on loans, contribution to the reserve

fund, repayment of debt and contribution to the sinking fund, the actual working expenses came to 51·26 per cent of the income as against 56·49 per cent in the previous year. For the first time for several years, a contribution of Rs. 3,30,000 was made to Reserve Funds. A sum of Rs. 73,143 was contributed during the year towards the Sinking Fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £ 330,000 raised in the London Market in 1923. The total amount of securities that stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund at the end of the year was £ 90,213. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India in Council was Rs. 1,11,94,926.

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the harbour rose from 729 in the previous year to 784 and the total net registered tonnage increased from 2,478,301 to 2,609,138. The largest vessel that entered the harbour during the year was the tourist steamer "Franconia" of Liverpool with a gross tonnage of 20,175.

Trade

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account represented 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency as against 41 per cent in the previous year, and amounted to Rs. 2,925·00 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 200·05 lakhs over last year's amount. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,784·65 lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,140·35 lakhs as against Rs. 1,562·04 lakhs and Rs. 1,162·91 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) declined from Rs. 2,089·01 lakhs to Rs. 2,074·36 lakhs and coasting cargo increased from Rs. 635·94 lakhs to Rs. 850·64 lakhs. These figures are exclusive of Government transactions. The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the harbour was 1,158,876 tons or an increase of 14·83 per cent over that of the previous year. Imports of raw cotton, cotton manufactures and sugar declined in tonnage while imports of timber, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars, cycles and mineral oils showed an increase in tonnage. Imports of rice and food grains rose from 68,366 tons to 175,252

tons. The tonnage of exports of ores, groundnuts and onions advanced but the quantity of exports of tanned hides and skins and raw cotton declined. The total tonnage of imports increased by 19·8 per cent while the tonnage of exports rose by 1·96 per cent only.

Works

The work in connection with the enlargement of the workshop offices in order to accommodate all divisional offices under the Port Engineer was completed during the year. The Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of two steel pile jetties, a transit shed and other incidental works. The contract for the jetties was placed locally. A new ten-ton electric portal crane costing Rs. 90,000 was purchased. A considerable length of cast-iron fresh water main and fire service main was renewed and concrete blocks were manufactured along the eastern breakwater to give protection to the capping. The actual expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 6,61,509 as against Rs. 6,26,885 in the previous year.

Port of Vizagapatam

General and Finance

135. The year under review constituted the first complete financial year during which the Vizagapatam harbour was opened for use by ocean-going vessels. Deep water access to the harbour was maintained and the forecasted tonnage of traffic was realized. The receipts of the Port Fund, including the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 advanced by Government and a sum of Rs. 4,06,393 realized by the sale of securities amounted to Rs. 13,33,569. The expenditure was Rs. 12,84,079. Under the Pilotage Fund, the receipts amounted to Rs. 70,538 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,745.

Traffic and trade

The number of passengers who used the Teppe-revu Ferry was 559,447. Two hundred and seventy-three merchant vessels with a tonnage of 847,009 and one Naval vessel entered the harbour. Seventeen vessels with a draft exceeding 26 feet used the harbour. The tonnage of imports increased by 22,391 to 34,691 and of exports from 117,848 to 253,638. On account of a coastal freight war there was a large increase of imports of rice, grain, pulse and cereals.

Works

The principal new works carried out during the year were the completion of the breakwater and additions to the manganese depot. The construction of an additional storage shed was in progress.

Port of Cochin

General

136. The Cochin Port Conservancy Board continued to manage the Cochin Landing and Shipping and Pilotage Funds subject to the administrative control of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Finance

The total revenue receipts under the Landing and Shipping Fund amounted to Rs. 9,37,724 against Rs. 7,52,440 in the preceding year. The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 9,92,916. The balance of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 32,25,534. The total pilotage fees collections under the Pilotage Fund amounted to Rs. 82,561 against Rs. 71,332 in the previous year and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 51,570 to Rs. 63,556.

The Cochin Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,45,986 in cash and Rs. 6,31,560 in Government securities. The total receipts including sale proceeds of some Government securities amounted to Rs. 8,67,911. The total charges including the purchase of Government securities were Rs. 8,54,859. The Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1,59,038 in cash and Rs. 1,32,200 in Government securities.

Traffic and trade

During the year, 750 steamers and 314 sailing craft called at the Port, giving an aggregate of 1,887,471 tons and 17,600 tons, respectively. Three hundred and three passengers arrived at and 421 sailed from the Port compared with 387 and 404, last year. The total trade value of imports and exports was Rs. 6,80,24,005 and Rs. 5,71,21,751, respectively. Increased quantities of rice, paddy, kerosene oil and coal were imported. Greater quantities of coir produce, rubber, cotton, coconut oil, tea and pepper were exported ; the increase in the export of raw cotton bales was a special feature. There was a considerable increase in the trade value of both imports and exports.

Works

The Dredger "Lord Willingdon" dredged the existing berths and the entrance channel to the dry

dock and cleared them up. For the first time since the capital works started the dredging of the whole approach channel was completed in one month. The berthing accommodation was adjusted and improved. The lighting scheme was completed and came into operation during the year. For the convenience of the boat train passengers, a jetty was constructed at the Ernakulam foreshore at the end of the railway extension. A hotel provided with modern comforts was constructed at the "Willingdon Island" at a cost of Rs. 1·86 lakhs, mainly for the convenience of the overseas passengers.

Port of Tuticorin

137. The revenue receipts of the Tuticorin Port Trust amounted to Rs. 4,90,935 against Rs. 3,75,020 in the previous year. The working expenses declined from Rs. 5,80,048 to Rs. 4,34,861. The amount of outstanding loan on 1st April 1935 was Rs. 15,53,980. On account of the arrival of more coasting and foreign steamers the port dues collected under the Port Fund rose to Rs. 2,08,630, the increase being over Rs. 30,000. The receipts of the Port Fund were Rs. 2,31,258 and the charges amounted to Rs. 72,916.

Finance

Traffic and trade

Five hundred and sixty-two steamers of 1,605,758 tons and 565 sailing vessels of 33,322 tons entered the port during the year while 40,593 passengers arrived at and 52,650 passengers sailed from the port. The value of the total trade of the port increased by Rs. 190·35 lakhs to Rs. 9,27,11,597. The total tonnage of imports and exports increased by 157,440 tons to 594,476 tons. The principal imports were coal, machinery, motor cars, raw silk and cotton and the principal exports were grains, tea, raw cotton, cotton yarn, onions and dry fish. There was a considerable increase in the tonnage of both exports and imports.

Works

The ordinary maintenance works were carried out as usual. The Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 49,000 for the construction of a steel sheet pile wharf to replace the wooden cross jetty between the concrete and screw pile piers.

Minor ports

138. The number of cargo and other licensed boats at the other minor ports was 2,802 as against

3,447 in the previous year. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade was Rs. 22·25 crores as against Rs. 20·17 crores last year. Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,449,544, entered the several minor ports compared with 13,027 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,781,962, in the previous year. The total collection of port dues rose from Rs. 4·94 lakhs to Rs. 5·76 lakhs. The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from the different ports increased from 339,227 to 477,382. Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number. The poor condition of the ryots in certain parts of the Presidency, and the improvement in the rubber trade in Malaya, contributed to the increase. Among the minor ports Calicut continued to take the foremost rank with a total trade of over six crores of rupees. Cocanada was the second with a total trade of over four crores of rupees.

Works

Among the important works carried out during the year, the closing and preventing of the breeches in the Ghori lagoon bank at Cuddalore, the supply of nine steel trucks to replace the existing wooden ones at Tellicherry, the construction of an open cargo shed at Mangalore, and the clearance of silt from the salt creek in Masulipatam were the most expensive items in descending order of magnitude.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1934)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur*]

Arms Act

139. The number of licences in force during the year under the Indian Arms Act and the rules made thereunder was 68,878 as compared with 72,771 in the previous year. These licences covered the possession of 2,020 rifled arms, 64,064 smooth-bore guns, 3,114 revolvers and pistols and 1,699 weapons of other descriptions. Most of these licences were for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed, for the purpose of sport, protection or display (52,630 licences), or

for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle (15,449 licences). The remaining licences were mostly for the manufacture of or trade in arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explosives Act

140. The number of licences issued during the year under the Explosives Act was 8,837, and there were 290 import and transport licences granted or in force during 1934 and 5,208 dealers' and possession licences in force on 31st December 1934. Of those in force at the end of the year, 2,044 were for the possession and sale of explosives, 1,490 were for the possession of gunpowder for blasting purposes and 739 were for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

Prosecutions

Six hundred and ninety-four prosecutions were instituted under the Arms and Explosives Acts (as against 652 in the previous year) and 633 persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences

141. Twenty-three new sulphur licences were issued and 311 old licences were in force during the year making a total of 334 as against 337 in the previous year. There was also a decrease in the total quantity of sulphur for which licences were issued from 1,098 tons in 1933 to 1,040 tons in 1934.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

General

142. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the appointment of a Provincial Marketing Officer and three Assistant Marketing Officers in connection with the scheme of improving marketing of agricultural produce. The post of Oil-seed Specialist was made permanent. The continuance of the four temporary posts in the superior service, created in the previous year, was sanctioned during the year. In addition, 4 more temporary posts in the superior service and 28 temporary posts of upper subordinates were sanctioned during the year. The upper subordinate cadre was also increased by one post to provide a demonstrator for the Bhadrachalam Agency tract.

Agricultural education

143. Ninety-one applications were received for admission into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, as compared with 139 last year. Sixty-five appeared for the interview of whom 44 were selected. Only 30 students, however, joined the college of whom two resigned subsequently. Five students appeared for the examination in Part I under the old regulations and all of them passed whilst 39 passed out of 41 in Part II. In the first examination under the new regulations, 45 students appeared of whom 39 passed and in the second examination 26 passed out of 32. The Vocational School at Muthanendal was closed early in the year and was converted into an Industrial School. The school at Usilampatti, however, was continued. The Farm Labourers' schools for boys

and adults at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore worked during the year. Besides the short course in "Farm Management" started at the College last year, other courses of instruction in the subjects of malt-making, insect pests and diseases, jaggery-making and bee-keeping were instituted during the year. A course of instruction in co-operation, auditing, book-keeping and banking was also started at the College.

144. Six hundred and sixty-five botanical specimens were identified during the year and 3,353 sheets incorporated into the Herbarium. The survey of bananas, a crop which has come into prominence recently as one well suited for inter-cultivation, was continued in six districts, and two new varieties were added to the existing list. Soil surveys were undertaken of four irrigation projects. The chemistry of sugarcane received considerable attention from the department. Extended trials were made of the manufacture of cream jaggery in various parts of the Presidency and a number of demonstrators from sugarcane areas were trained for the work. Laboratory experiments on groundnut shells for the manufacture of active carbon met with considerable success and a cheaper method was worked out for activating with heat alone. The design and improvement of implements received considerable attention in the year and experiments were in progress to evolve a suitable machine for polishing turmeric. **Research**

145. Research in the culture of all the crops was continued during the year at the various stations. **Crops** From the studies made at Guntūr on sorghum, it **Sorghum** was observed that early germinated plants yielded better, flowered earlier and were taller than plants from seeds germinated later. Grading of seed did not give any significant increase in fodder yields. Selection work on ragi was continued. A note- **Ragi** worthy feature of the year was the evolution of a "blast" resistant variety of paddy. The subsidized **Paddy** manurial experiments at Maruteru on the first-crop of paddy yielded definite results. It was found that the green leaf organic manures like

oil-cakes and fertilizers like ammonium sulphate definitely increased the yield, but phosphatic manures did not result in any increase when applied along with green leaves.

Cotton — The manurial experiments at the several stations confirmed the view that cotton does not respond to direct manuring. It was further found that in red and black soils, inter-cultivation between lines of cotton did not confer any advantage over ordinarily weeded plots.

Fodders — A survey of Malabar pastures was made while digestibility trials of fodders were also in progress. Comparative trials of several fodder crops were conducted at the Central Farm, Coimbatore.

Fruits — Manurial experiments revealed that an application of potash or ashes increased the keeping quality of plantain by two or three days. Special attention was paid to the cultivation of grape fruit and mangosteen.

Oil-seeds — Germination tests conducted on stored material showed that groundnut kernels and pods keep their viability up to four years when stored in air-tight bottles but deteriorated in twelve months in ordinary gunny bags or tins.

Sugarcane — At Anakapalle, Samalkota and Palur trials were being made to extend the season for the crushing of sugarcane by the selection of varieties which can be planted both earlier and later than the normal months for planting cane.

Agricultural pests and diseases

146. Special investigations were made of the paddy army worm, the red hairy caterpillar, the chilly thrips and other pests. The damage due to the hairy caterpillar was severe in groundnut, less in gingelly and cumbu and mild in cholam and ragi ; a serious outbreak in the Vizagapatam district was attended to and control measures were successfully demonstrated. It was conclusively shown that tobacco, either as a dry dust or as a liquid spray is the best and most economical insecticide for the leaf curl of chillies due to thrips. The Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act continued to be in force during the year in respect of the diseases and insects affecting cotton,

groundnut and palmyra palm and for the eradication of water hyacinth. It is generally admitted by ryots and firms dealing in Cambodia cotton that its quality has improved on account of the continuous enforcement of the Act for some years.

147. At Hosur, the total number of livestock at the end of the year was 617 as against 532 last year and at Guntur there were 60 Ongole herd of cattle and 25 buffaloes. The average yield of milk per day per cow from the cross-bred, Ongole, Scindhi and Kangayam herds were 13·1 lb., 12·1 lb., 12·7 lb. and 6·8 lb. respectively. Efforts were made to improve the milk-yield of the Kangayam herd. During the year a foundation stock of Hallikar cattle was started. Sheep and poultry breeding was also continued. **Livestock**

148. The concentration method of demonstration, started four years ago, was modified this year. Each demonstrator was allowed to extend his activities over 8 to 10 demonstration centres within his jurisdiction. This change resulted in a large increase in the number of demonstration plots from 1,746 last year to 3,170. These demonstrations were chiefly in varietal, cultural and manurial methods in paddy, sugarcane, ragi, and groundnut, and were also conducted with improved iron ploughs, sugarcane mills and furnaces. One hundred and seventy-eight agricultural exhibitions and shows were held during the year and were largely attended. Suitable opportunities were taken advantage of by the demonstrators in delivering magic lantern lectures. Two agricultural dramas were enacted on four occasions and were appreciated by the public. The three motor exhibition units toured throughout the Presidency except in the Fifth Circle and the Nilgiris district. **Demonstration**

149. Cheap iron ploughs approved by the department and sold on easy terms continued to be popular. In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions during the year, the total amount (1,567 tons) of departmental seed distributed to ryots showed only a decrease of 100 tons **Miscellaneous**

from the amount distributed in the previous year. The distribution of green manure seeds improved from 211 tons to 314 tons. As a result of the power delegated to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture, the ryots took advantage of takkavi loans of small sums of Rs. 25 and less and in consequence there was a slight increase of about Rs. 3,000 in the amount (Rs. 15,064) of loans sanctioned during the year, for the purchase of agricultural implements. One lakh nine thousand and six hundred maunds of jaggery were sold through the Loan and Sale Society at Anakapalle. Three new agricultural associations were formed for the improvement of agriculture.

Agricultural marketing

150. As a preliminary step to an intensive programme of developing the marketing facilities for crops and animal husbandry products, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a Provincial Marketing Officer and the establishment of a Provincial Marketing Board; both commenced functioning from September 1934. The Provincial Marketing Officer was appointed as the ex-officio Secretary to the Marketing Board. Two meetings of the Board were held during the year. Special investigations amounting to a survey of marketing conditions in respect of most important products were carried out by the Provincial Marketing Officer and his assistants. In the short period of about six months during which the marketing section functioned, a number of co-operative sale societies dealing with agricultural products were either started or revived.

Finance

151. The receipts for the year were Rs. 1,82,436 and the expenditure Rs. 18,44,341 as against Rs. 1,86,065 and Rs. 17,45,928 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure was due to the Local Government's contribution towards the cost of acquisition of lands for the Sugarcane Station at Gudiyattam and the Fruit Research Station at Anantarazupet, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the opening of an agricultural research station at Pattukkottai. The decrease under "Receipts" was mainly due to the transfer of Rs. 4,225 being the portion of

the receipts from the Agricultural Station at Anakapalle to the credit of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research who financed the sugarcane schemes.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1934-35*]

General

152. The strength of the cadre of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 274 at the end of the year against 268 at the end of the previous year. The Veterinary Hospital at Sivaganga was closed during the year. "Goat virus" vaccination was given an extensive trial and *Nasal Granuloma* (or snoring disease of cattle) formed the subject of investigation by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon placed on special duty. There was an appreciable increase in the total number of in-and out-patients treated in the several veterinary institutions in the Presidency during the year, the figure for the year being 242,860 as against 234,705 in the previous year. The number of castrations also increased from 52,521 to 63,565.

Itinerating staff

153. The number of touring posts at the end of the year was 103 as against 97 in the previous year. The total number of cases treated by the itinerating staff during the year was 102,261 as against 74,315 in the previous year; of these, 33,645 were contagious diseases.

Diseases

154. The incidence of all contagious diseases of cattle fell further during the year, the total number of deaths being 26,733 compared with 31,774 during the previous year.

Rinderpest

The mortality from rinderpest further declined from 5,209 to 3,243 during the year. The previous policy with regard to this disease was continued during the year with the result that 115,130 inoculations by serum simultaneous method were conducted against rinderpest. Besides these, 32,911 cattle were protected by the "goat virus" method. The total number of cattle protected by both the methods rose from 141,892 to 148,041.

Other diseases

There was a decrease (over 36 per cent) in the number of deaths from Anthrax. Deaths from *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* decreased slightly from 7,536 to 6,825 but the number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease rose from 1,590 to 1,720.

Miscellaneous

155. The Chemical Examiner to Government examined the viscera of 44 animals during the year and poison was detected in 14 cases. Six cases of criminal . poisoning were prosecuted resulting in four convictions. The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in the Presidency was 11,408 as against 9,595 in the previous year, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore recording as usual the largest number of convictions. Propaganda work was continued by the staff during the course of their tours by way of distribution of leaflets to the ryots and by delivering magic-lantern lectures on important contagious diseases of cattle.

Madras Veterinary College

156. All facilities to obtain practical knowledge in the different subjects taught were given to the students in the Madras Veterinary College. The total strength of the three classes was 107 as against 117 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the examinations was 60. A refresher course for six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and others was held during the year in the College. The number of admissions and daily average attendance in the College hospital were 6,883 and 91·93, respectively, as against 5,909 and 89·9 in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of admissions in the dispensary at Rayapuram shows that the dispensary is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Serum Institute

157. An additional cabinet with a heavy duty "Kelvinator" compressor was erected in the Institute to increase the cold-storage accommodation for biological products. The total quantity of anti-rinderpest serum issued amounted to 1,206,900 unit doses against 1,754,800 in the previous year. All the brews were of the required potency and the inoculations performed with the serum showed satisfactory results. The

production and supply of rinderpest "bull virus" and "goat virus" continued to be steady during the year.

158. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 9·32 lakhs as against Rs. 9·04 lakhs incurred during the previous year. The receipts of the department also rose from Rs. 45,931 to Rs. 47,079. Finance

FISHERIES

[Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1934]

159. The year was one of prosperity to the fishing industry on both the coasts. Though economically the most important shoaling fish, sardine, was absent and mackerel was only moderately abundant, the fish-curing yards yielded a surplus revenue. The most important event of the year was the discovery of the breeding grounds of the oil-sardine and the most noteworthy result of technological research was the production for the first time of sardine oil with a vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of cod liver oil and the discovery of four other Indian sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. The pearl oysters in the oyster park at Krusadai Island continued to prosper ; the culture of the Indian pearl oyster and the possibility of producing induced pearls will no longer be matters of speculation. General

160. Surface plankton was collected on 148 days during the year and the quantitative study of plankton was continued on the usual lines. Direct evidence of the breeding of the oil-sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*) on the West Coast was obtained and the difficult problem of the identification of the spawned eggs which had baffled investigations during the last 15 years was successfully solved. Mackerel research and the daily collection and identification of the important food fishes of the coast were continued. Biometrical and statistical studies and the Marine fisheries Research

collection of hydrographical and meteorological data were among the varied activities of the department during the year. The outstanding result of the year's research on pearl oysters was the continued success in keeping them alive and in breeding and rearing them in captivity.

Tanur Experimental Station

Researches to lengthen the life of craft and tackle were carried out. Experiments in pickling prawns, in pickling fish in brine for long storage and research on vitamin contents of fish oils kept the station busy during the year. Research on fish manure and fish meals included experiments in the use of seaweed in the manufacture of manure. Cured fish weighing 3,281 lb., 7,294 lb. of fish meal, 6,753 lb. of guano and other miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 3,435 were sold during the year against 1,458 lb. of cured fish, 5,242 lb. of fish meal and miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 2,730 last year.

Private oil and guano factories

No oil and guano factories worked in Malabar and South Kanara districts during the year for want of sardine and on account of the low price of manure.

Fish-curing yards

There were 102 fish-curing yards in the Presidency at the end of the year compared with 103 last year. A good fishing season resulted in better transactions during the year in 27 yards, on the East Coast (Northern section). Good catches, in the sea and a large quantity of back-water fish from the Pulicat lake contributed to a large increase in transactions in the nine curing yards on the East Coast (Central section). A favourable mackerel season resulted in a satisfactory increase in operations in the yards on the West Coast but the transactions on the East Coast (Southern section) fell by 10·6 per cent on account of unfavourable weather conditions.

Oysters

The oyster season commenced on the 12th February 1935. One lakh of oysters were supplied to various customers from the Gokulapalle beds against 82,450 oysters in the previous year.

Inland fisheries

161. The year under report proved worse than the previous year on account of the failure of both

the monsoons and the resultant inadequate supply of water to tanks. The Mettur reservoir also substantially reduced the supply of water in the river below and adversely affected the fisheries of the Cauvery in the Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. The total number of fish caught during the year in the Mopad reservoir fell by nearly half, on account of the precarious water-supply. Hilsa investigations in the lower Gōdāvari and observations on the breeding habits of the Gourami were continued but the Hilsa season at Bobberlanka was unusually poor, on account of the failure of the monsoon. The hundreds of young Catla discovered at all the minor irrigation works in the Cauvery and its several branches and channels in the Tanjore district, conclusively proved the success of the department in the introduction of Catla in the Cauvery river. The results obtained from the introduction of the chanos fry into the Thonithurai pond were very encouraging.

Pearl and chank fisheries

162. Experiments in chank-marking, to estimate the rate of growth and to determine the migration of chanks, were continued, but only 5 marked shells out of the 429 liberated were re-fished. No diving experiments were carried out during the year for want of apparatus. In the Tinnevelly chank fishery, only 326,199 shells were fished, against 441,520 in the previous year, on account of the stoppage of the fishery for 31 days in the year for want of funds.

Social and economic activities

163. Eleven ordinary trained teachers and one stipendiary student from Assam underwent training at the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut. There were 37 village schools at the end of the year with 4,368 pupils (3,917 in the previous year) of whom 1,527 were girls. The increase was mainly due to the improved fishing season and the appointment of Mullah teachers in some of the Mappilla schools. There were 14 fishermen societies in the South Kanara district and 35 societies in the Malabar district at the end of the year. Intensive supervision and continued efforts resulted in fair collections and better working of

the societies. On the East Coast, the financial condition of the native fishermen societies continued to be bad.

Marine Aquarium

The Aquarium had a larger number of visitors than last year and continued to be a great popular attraction. The total number of visitors rose from 80,127 in the previous year to 96,087 and the total receipts from Rs. 6,910 to Rs. 8,530. The record attendance was, as usual, on "Kannu Pongal" day.

Finance

164. The total expenditure of the department for the year fell from Rs. 6,04,339 to Rs. 5,69,208, on account of a reduction in the number of full-sized chanks fished and a decrease in the prime cost of salt issued to the curing yards. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,42,122 as against Rs. 4,34,521 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly from fish-curing yards on account of a favourable mackerel season on the West Coast.

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1344; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

South-west monsoon

165. The south-west monsoon, which appeared on the 8th June 1934, established itself about the middle of the month. On the West Coast, the rainfall was heavy in June and in the first and last week of July, normal in August and weak in September. In the rest of the Presidency, the rainfall in June was normal or above the average, in Ganjām (Plains), Vizagapatam (Agency), Kurnool, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, the Central districts (Coimbatore excepted) and Ramnad. The rainfall in July was above normal except in the Central districts (Chittoor excepted) and the South (Ramnad excepted). In August, the rainfall was below normal except in the Circars (Kistna and Guntūr excepted) and in Chingleput. The monsoon was generally weak in September

and the rainfall below normal. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was normal or above the average only in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari and Chingleput and below normal in the rest of the Presidency especially in Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and the South.

As a result of the heavy rains in July there were floods in the Budameru in the Kistna district. The Gōdāvari was in high flood in August and crops in riverside villages of the districts of East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari were affected by the floods to some extent. Floods

Sowings of the early crops were generally satisfactory or above normal except in the Deccan, the Central districts and the South. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the districts of Bellary and Anantapur where the crops were affected by drought. Sowings

166. Scattered thunderstorms occurred in the south of the Peninsula between the 3rd and 13th October. Conditions characteristic of the north-east monsoon set in, in the south of the Bay of Bengal by the 20th and extended to the southern districts between the 22nd and 25th October causing widespread rains. The rainfall in October was generally above normal in all the districts outside the Circars (Guntūr and Vizagapatam Agency excepted), the Deccan and South Kanara. In the last week of November, the storm caused by a depression in the Bay of Bengal resulted in rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. On the whole, the rainfall in November was below the average except in Ganjām (Agency), Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari (Agency), Kurnool, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The monsoon weakened further in December and the rainfall in the month was deficient. The north-east monsoon was on the whole below normal outside Vizagapatam (Agency), East Gōdāvari (Agency), Guntūr, South Arcot and the Central districts. **North-east monsoon**

Sowings of the late crops were generally satisfactory or above normal except in the Deccan Sowings

where the sowings of the late wet crops were slightly below normal. The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Malabar where they were adversely affected for want of rain.

Rainfall later in the season

167. February was practically rainless. There were slight scattered showers in the Presidency in March and local thunderstorms in April. Thunderstorms also occurred in the latter half of May but the rainfall in the month was below normal. On the whole, the hot weather rains were above normal in Kurnool and Anantapur, normal in Tinnevelly and below normal in the rest of the Presidency.

Character of the season

168. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory outside the Deccan.

Relief work

169. Owing to the inadequate rainfall in both the monsoons and the consequent failure of crops, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. Distress was confined to parts of the taluks of Alur, Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa of the Bellary district and of the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram of the Anantapur district besides the entire taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur. Test works were first opened in December 1934 and were gradually converted into relief works. Distress was severe in both the districts and a number of relief works had to be opened. Nineteen relief works in the Anantapur district and eight relief works in the Bellary district were in progress at the close of the year, the average number of persons relieved daily being 82,104 in Anantapur and 34,029 in Bellary.

Stocks of fodder were short of requirements in parts of the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and generally sufficient in the other districts. As the ryots with their slender resources were unable to purchase fodder for their cattle in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, facilities were provided for them by the opening of Government

depots where hill grass was stocked and sold at cheap rates. In the Cuddapah district, Yerroganda and Gorivikanama reserved forests were thrown open for free grazing.

Remissions

170. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of East Gōdāvari (Rs. 47,540), Kurnool (Rs. 51,161), Anantapur (Rs. 8,41,773), Bellary (Rs. 5,25,627), Cuddapah (Rs. 2,08,564), Nellore (Rs. 1,41,275), Chittoor (Rs. 1,32,673), North Arcot (Rs. 1,77,203), Tanjore (Rs. 46,685) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 2,65,411). On account of the unfavourable season, the collection of the dry assessment for fasli 1344 was remitted in varying degrees in parts of all the taluks of the districts of Anantapur and Bellary (Adoni excepted), parts of the taluks of Koilkuntla and Pattikonda of Kurnool and parts of the taluks of Pulivendla and Rayachoti of Cuddapah. The collection of dry assessment was also suspended beyond the fasli in varying degrees in parts of the taluks of Pulivendla and Rayachoti of Cuddapah, the Illupur firka of the Trichinopoly taluk and in all the villages of the Sankarankoil taluk (seven black cotton villages excepted).

In addition to the seasonal remissions and suspensions referred to above, the Government suspended 6¼ per cent of the assessment on dry lands due for fasli 1344 in all districts, 10$\frac{5}{16}$ per cent of the assessment on wet lands due for fasli 1344 in those areas in which resettlement rates were introduced in or after 1918–19 and 1¼ anna in the rupee of the wet assessment in the other areas and 12½ per cent of the assessment on ryotwari lands registered as garden in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1934–35; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1934–35*]

Government gardens

171. The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor continued to be popular centres of attraction to visitors. Researches in the gardens

included the raising of cold weather annual plants during the off season and other activities were the grafting of various showy cactaceous plants and the growing of medicinal plants.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

172. The Agri-Horticultural Society has for its object "the promotion of Agriculture, Arboriculture and Horticulture, including the introduction and propagation of new and useful plants of all kinds but more especially those which are likely to extend and improve the Commercial resources of India". This object was perhaps never more rigidly and scrupulously sought to be fulfilled than in the year under report, the centenary year of the Society, as the introduction of new plants of merit practically from all parts of the world and their propagation and distribution formed one of the main activities during the twelve months under report. The area under cultivation in the nursery garden was considerably extended in order to provide more room for experimental plantings and the raising of cut flowers for which the demand is increasing. The financial condition of the Society was satisfactory.

The annual flower show was held as usual in the Nursery Gardens of the Society on the 16th and 17th February 1935 and was one of the best in recent years.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Forests*]

General

173. Arrangements to renew extensive sleeper extraction work were rendered possible towards the close of the year as a result of the Sleeper Pool, Southern Group, agreeing to the purchase of sleepers for a period of three years. A noteworthy result of the year in research was the successful transmission of "spike" disease from infected to healthy sandalwood plants through the agency of insects.

An All-India Conference was held at Delhi to review the position of the fauna and flora of India and to consider measures for their protection. The great need to afford adequate protection to certain species of animals and birds in India was brought to the notice of the public, and the seed for the growth of a spirit of true sportsmanship in the matter of shooting game was widely sown. Another important step in this direction was the transfer of the administration of the game rules from the Revenue to the Forest Department.

Working plans

174. The area covered by sanctioned working plans at the beginning of the year was 11,065 square miles. Working plans were sanctioned during the year for an area of 728 square miles. During the year working plans were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for an area of 3,622 square miles, leaving an area of 984 square miles (excluding ryots' forests), which were not covered by working plans. The Working Plan Circle completed the working plans for Salem North and Tinnevelly and nearly completed the working plan for Madura. It was engaged on the preparation of working plans for Gōdāvari Upper, Cuddapah North and South, Vellore East and West and the Nilgiris. Three other plans were under preparation by the territorial staff.

Supply of produce

Timber

175. The total output of timber was 65,480 tons or about 10 per cent greater than that of the previous year. Of this, 26,440 tons were removed by Government and 32,820 tons by purchasers. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests by Government Agency was 25,000 tons as against 18,582 tons in the previous year. There was a decrease of 320 tons under removals from reserved forests by purchasers. The decline of 1,700 tons under removals by Government Agency in unreserves was mainly due to the stoppage of sleeper operations in Mangalore North and South. The quantity of timber collected departmentally and remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 11,240 tons as compared with 14,940 tons in the previous year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Fuel

Two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty tons of fuel were extracted from reserved and leased forests of which 16,875 tons were removed by Government Agency, 183,412 tons by purchasers, and the remaining 1,363 tons by free grantees, as against 217,675, 16,450, 199,850 and 1,375 tons respectively in the previous year. The decrease under removals by purchasers was due to want of demand. The outturn from unreserves was 18,862 tons as against 17,225 tons last year.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 3·95 lakhs as against Rs. 3·88 lakhs in the previous year. Bamboo coupes were generally leased out to contractors except in Gōdāvari Upper and Lower Divisions where the produce was sold by the issue of permits.

Sandalwood

Nearly 603½ tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 4,22,843. The average rate per ton declined from Rs. 896 to Rs. 701 on account of the depressed state of the market and the realization by Mysore of parts of their extensive stocks of wood and oil at low rates. Retail sales of sandalwood were not encouraging except in Madras.

Minor forest produce

The value of the total outturn of minor forest produce was Rs. 5,41,697 as against Rs. 5,54,703 last year. The decrease was due to want of demand for Tangedu and Rela barks and Plate leaves. Lac operations were done on a limited scale in Madura and Salem North. The marketing of lac and subsidiary products presented some difficulty to start with but the produce was eventually sold at good rates in the Presidency town as well as in the mufassal markets. There was an appreciable improvement in the market for strychnos nux-vomica seeds. The demand for indigenous tan barks was sub-normal owing to the large import of South African wattle bark at cheap rates.

Free grants

Free grantees and right-holders removed forest produce to the value of Rs. 93,032. The free grants were generally made to the deserving poor for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire or floods.

176. An extent of 12·42 per cent of the forests under the control of the department was closed to grazing either throughout the year or for a part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 1,468,002 animals as against 1,458,529 animals in the previous year and the grazing revenue realized increased by Rs. 4,054 to Rs. 5,83,877. The increase was due to larger areas being opened to grazing and a greater number of cattle resorting to forests owing to scarcity of fodder. One lakh six thousand one hundred and ninety-two animals grazed free of charge. On account of fodder famine in the Ceded districts due to the failure of the monsoons all forest areas in the Anantapur division, except plantations and regeneration areas, were opened to free grazing. A special forest officer was deputed to collect hay on a large scale from the forests of Bellary and Kurnool districts and the Sandur forests for supply to the people. About 3,900 tons of hay were supplied.

Grazing

177. The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize and conduct sales of logs and sleepers. The turnover of the division was Rs. 5,52,634 compared with Rs. 5,16,714 in the previous year. The increase was due to larger quantities (17,501 sleepers costing Rs. 1,82,495) of special-sized teak sleepers supplied to the South Indian Railway. The demand for logs continued to be dull. Although there was a marked increase in the quantities sold, there was only a very small improvement in the prices realized. While sales by the department rose from 197,245 cubic feet in the previous year to 335,825 cubic feet, the average rate realized declined by over half a pie to Re. 1-8-5 per cubic foot. Owing to very low rates offered by private contractors, no supply of jungle-wood sleepers was undertaken by the department during the year. However, 10,072 Hopea and teak sleepers were supplied to the Sleeper Pool, Southern Group, to meet supplemental demands. The continuance of the supply of special-sized teak sleepers to the South Indian Railway helped the department to clear off all the accumulated stocks of teak in the depot. As a result of the

Forest utilization

Government's orders that all departments of Government should consult the Forest Utilization Officer before obtaining their timber requirements and also that indents for furniture should be restricted to that made of Madras timbers, there was an increased demand for timber from the Jail and Public Works Departments. Supplies, however, had to be limited to logs, as arrangements to supply scantlings made through the agency of a private contractor proved unworkable. There were no overseas sales during the year.

Sylviculture

178. The failure of the monsoons adversely affected natural regeneration. Artificial regeneration of clear-felled areas mainly with teak and to a small extent with other valuable species was carried on in several areas and the operations were satisfactory where the weather was favourable. The regeneration of gaps in selection felled areas was carried on satisfactorily in four divisions. The artificial regeneration of sandalwood was generally satisfactory. Afforestation work included the planting with casuarina of an area of 50 acres and the planting of palmyra over an area of 100 acres.

General administration

179. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 19,017 square miles including 3,392 square miles of ryots' forests under the control of the Revenue Department. The area of reserved lands rose to 691 square miles.

Forest settlement

The area under settlement at the commencement of the year was 286 square miles to which 101 square miles were added during the year. An area of 50 square miles was finally settled leaving a balance of 337 square miles to be settled. Settlement operations were in progress mainly in Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari Upper divisions.

Demarcation

Reserve boundaries were newly demarcated over a total length of 163 miles at a cost of Rs. 3,437. Out of a total length of 22,596 miles of artificial boundaries, 19,235 miles were kept in repair.

Roads and communications

The construction of a cart-track for the extraction of timber from the Papikonda forests in Gōdāvari costing Rs. 9,500 was sanctioned and a

sum of Rs. 2,754 was spent during the year. No other new works costing over Rs. 5,000 were executed. Thirty-seven miles of new roads, bridle-paths and inspection paths were constructed and 2,486 miles of existing ones were repaired. Forest roads were kept in as good condition as funds permitted. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 19,180 and on repairs Rs. 86,354.

Buildings and other works

No new building works costing over Rs. 5,000 were undertaken. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 16,461 and on repairs Rs. 65,288. A sum of Rs. 4,798 was spent on other works, mainly construction and repair of wells.

Livestock

At the commencement of the year there were 97 elephants in charge of the department. During the year 24 were captured and 3 calves were born. Two elephants were sold, one joined a wild herd and could not be recaptured, one was killed by a wild tusker, one was destroyed on account of an incurable disease and one calf died of diarrhœa. The number at the end of the year was 118 valued at Rs. 2,51,075. The department also possessed 18 animals, other than elephants, valued at Rs. 886.

Protection from fire

Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,061 square miles. Of this area, 422 square miles or about 10 per cent were subsequently burnt, the previous year's figures being 3,946 square miles, 256 square miles and 6·48 per cent, respectively. The system of early burning was tried over an area of 978 square miles as against 1,269 square miles in the previous year.

Forest panchayats

During the year, there were 963 (968 last year) panchayats managing an area of 3,395 square miles and paying a rent of Rs. 1,51,440. The number of cow units for which grazing was provided in the panchayat forests was 500,624½ with an incidence of 4·34 acres per cow unit against 534,067 with an incidence of 4·10 acres in the previous year. The protection of the forests was fair but many panchayats could not effect improvements for want of funds. In parts of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor which were suffering from famine or scarcity panchayat

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forests were thrown open to free grazing or permits were issued at concessional rates.

Forest College

Out of the 25 students of the senior class, 24 passed out in June 1935. Two students were awarded Honours Certificates. Of the 17 students in the 1934–36 course, 8 were recruited from the rank of foresters in permanent service.

Forest offences

There was an increase in all forms of forest offences reported (except under unauthorized felling) particularly under "injury to forest by fire." Out of the 7,834 offences in reserved forests disposed of by magistrates, the accused paid compounding fees in courts in 4,359 cases and in 177 the accused were acquitted after enquiry. A sum of Rupees 1,44,884 was realized as compounding fees. The percentage of convictions in cases from reserved forests including cases in which compounding fees were paid in Court was 98 against 96 in the previous year. Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,404 were granted to forest subordinates, police officers and private persons who assisted the department in the detection and prosecution of sandalwood cases and other offences. Two hundred and ten cases of illicit shooting, hunting, poaching, snaring and fishing were reported during the year.

Hill tribes

The Forest Department continued to protect the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. The tribes were allowed one or more of the concessions of free removal of forest produce, free hunting, free grazing, and rent-free cultivation in return for their services in protecting the forests. They were also employed on forest works for which they were paid. Members of some tribes held subordinate posts in the department. The Kondhs of Ganjām continued to be on good terms with the department.

Finance

180. The total revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 42·26 lakhs compared with Rs. 39·43 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the department declined from Rs. 39·20 lakhs to Rs. 38·83 lakhs. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 3·43 lakhs.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1934)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral Production*]

Output

181. The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam district, magnesite in the Salem district, mica in the Nellore and the Nilgiri districts, barytes in the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, steatite in the Nellore and to a very limited extent in the Anantapur district, asbestos in the Cuddapah district and phosphatic nodules and gypsum in the Trichinopoly district. The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district increased appreciably and the production of manganese in the Presidency during the year was higher than that of last year by over 3,000 tons or by nearly 18 per cent. The production of magnesite in Salem recorded a slight increase. The output of mica showed a further slight decline, but there was an increase in the value of mica raised on account of the large sizes obtained. For the first time since 1926, steatite was extracted in the Presidency, but the output was small. The production of barytes in the Presidency showed an increase of over 25 per cent over that of last year, Cuddapah accounting for the greater part of the increase. After an interval of three years, asbestos was again produced in the Cuddapah district. In the Trichinopoly district, the production of phosphatic nodules showed a slight increase, while that of gypsum declined. Besides these minerals, 83,046, 9,707, 1,100 and 69,859 tons of stones were quarried during the year in the Chingleput, Kistna, Madura and Coimbatore districts.

General condition of the employees

182. The general health of the employees in all the mines continued to be satisfactory and the mines were free from epidemics during the year.

Accidents

183. There were two accidents in the magnesite mines at Salem, both resulting in fractures, but the two persons involved recovered. In Coimbatore two serious cases of accidents occurred but neither was fatal. A fatal accident, resulting in

the death of one man and injuries to two others, occurred in a mica mine in the Nellore district, owing to the explosion of a misfired shot planted some years back. The case was treated as one of misadventure, after enquiry. Five other serious, but not fatal, accidents occurred in Chingleput and Vizagapatam.

INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries*]

General

184. Though the depression in the prices of primary commodities continued to affect the Madras Presidency, the revival, to a small extent, of world industrial activity and business optimism resulted in an appreciation in the prices of several leading primary products, such as cotton, jute, groundnut, copra, castor oil and castor seed, and in a narrowing of the unduly accentuated disparity between agricultural and industrial prices. The forward movement of trade recovery was maintained.

Loans

185. No applications for aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act were received during the year ; one application which was pending at the close of the previous year was withdrawn. The achievements of the Act in giving an impetus to industrial development during the twelve years that the Act has been in force have been, on the whole, disappointing.

Assistance to trade and industry

186. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information received and dealt with a very large number of enquiries and requests for information or assistance, covering a wide range of industrial and commercial subjects. Close and cordial relations continued to be maintained during the year with the several trade commissioners, foreign consuls and other authorities and also with the commercial and industrial public of the Presidency who availed themselves freely of the assistance and facilities afforded by the Bureau.

With the help of a grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum sanctioned by the Government, the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, appointed an agent in London to arrange for the sale of the products of Madras Cottage Industries. Business was regularly transacted and articles to the value of Rs. 3,287 were supplied to the agent by the institute.

Investigation

187. The Director of Industries investigated and reported on the possibility of developing certain industries such as cotton-spinning and weaving, silk-waste manufacture and the manufacture of vegetable products, in the Mettur area, with the help of cheap power. Research in starch and in fruit and fruit products was carried out by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Cottage industries

188. Experiments were carried out to evolve a hand operated groundnut decorticator to lighten ordinary agricultural labour and add to the earning power of the ryot. The schemes for the development of the hand-loom weaving industry on co-operative lines and for the production and distribution of cellular seed for sericulture, with the help of the subventions sanctioned by the Government of India, will be put into operation during 1935-36.

Condition of important industries

General

189. In spite of the obstacles to trade with the continent of Europe, caused by exchange restrictions, quotas, tariffs and clearing agreements, the total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency increased by 9 per cent. In the case of private merchandize, imports from foreign countries increased to Rs. 1,735·12 lakhs, or by 17 per cent. Exports of private merchandize also increased, though to a small extent, by Rs. 44·83 lakhs to Rs. 2,509·05 lakhs. While the total trade with all countries advanced by Rs. 44·28 lakhs, the exports to the British Empire increased by Rs. 124·65 lakhs of which Rs. 94·25 lakhs represented exports to the United Kingdom alone. The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom were groundnut, coffee, tea, rubber, sheep and goat-skins, coir, tobacco and raw cotton. The trade with the British Empire during the year represented 59·52

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

per cent of the total foreign trade of the Presidency compared with 60·15 per cent in the previous year. Imports increased by about 2 per cent but exports rose by 8 per cent. While imports from the United Kingdom increased by 1 per cent, exports to that country advanced by 8 per cent. The importance to the Madras Presidency of the increase in the export trade with the British Empire and the United Kingdom will be realized from the fact that notwithstanding such increase, the total export trade of the Presidency with all countries advanced by Rs. 44·28 lakhs only. In other words, had it not been for the increased takings of Madras produce by the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, the total exports of the Presidency would have shown a decrease in value. A notable feature of the trade with the United Kingdom was the trebling of the exports of groundnut in quantity as well as in value.

Cotton

Exports of cotton improved from 17,860 tons valued at Rs. 111 lakhs in the previous year to 26,335 tons valued at Rs. 174 lakhs in the period under review. Japan took 54 per cent of the exports and the United Kingdom 16 per cent.

Tanned hides and skins

Exports of tanned hides declined from 12,584 tons to 10,969 tons but exports of tanned skins increased from 5,892 tons to 6,043 tons; the total value of leather exported fell from Rs. 525 lakhs to Rs. 504 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity of tanned hides and skins went to the United Kingdom. There was a decline of 4 per cent in the quantity and 8 per cent in the value of exports

Groundnut

of groundnuts to foreign countries, shipments of groundnuts forming 90 per cent of the trade in

Castor-seed

seeds. Exports of castor-seed by sea decreased in quantity by 25 per cent and in value by 28 per

Coir

cent while the total exports of coir advanced from 620,143 cwt. valued at Rs. 76·55 lakhs to 622,732 cwt. valued at Rs. 79·19 lakhs.

Coffee and tea

While there was an increase in the quantity and value of tea exported during the year, coffee showed a decline. The voluntary scheme which restricts production of tea continued and it is

hoped that the operations of this scheme will prevent prices in India from falling below a paying level. It is however urgently necessary to exploit every possible avenue to increase the consumption of tea. As regards coffee, the year was a disappointing one, owing to the state of affairs in Europe, and especially in Germany, which was not in a position to take its usual supplies of East India coffee. A gratifying feature of the year was the increase in the exports of rubber from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs. The introduction of a scheme regulating the export of rubber influenced the rubber industry considerably ; it may now be said that the industry has passed the crucial period.

Rubber

Owing to internal competition, the price of sugar declined to some extent during the year. The estimated production of sugar in South India is expected to be roughly half the estimated consumption and there would appear to be scope for an increased acreage under sugarcane and for more factories. Nevertheless, in spite of the department's assistance in the development of the new sugar factories, the working of the factories was not encouraging, and production costs were high. In order to provide the sugar factories in this Presidency with men fit to take up responsible posts, the Government instituted six scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 a month each for the study of chemical technology of cane sugar, tenable at the Andhra University.

Sugar

190. Trade conditions continued to be unsatisfactory during the year and the margin of profit of the Kerala Soap Institute was small owing to intensive competition, particularly from the numberless small establishments which produce soaps of an inferior quality at very low prices. The total output declined from 203 tons in the previous year to 170 tons and the sales from Rs. 1,69,678 to Rs. 1,38,406. The result of the year's working was a net profit of only Rs. 6,659 as against Rs. 9,126 in the previous year. Twelve students were under training in the Institute during the year of whom 2 were from outside the Presidency. During the year, 540 analyses were

Government manufacturing concerns

Kerala Soap Institute

carried out in the laboratory of which 415 were of raw materials and soaps in process. Research and experiments in oil-refining, in the bleaching of shellac, in Carboga Arisi and in ginger were carried out.

Madras Textile Institute

The institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction, and, during the year, power spinning was included for the first time in the curriculum of the Supervisor course. On the 31st March 1935, there were 95 students undergoing training in the Institute.

Textile demonstration

A textile demonstrator was deputed for work in connection with the Rural Reconstruction Scheme for the Tiruvallur area. Yarn was obtained by him and supplied to select weavers in the area who were assisted in the sale of the cloths produced. The textile demonstrators collected information in regard to the cost of production of the important varieties of hand-woven fabrics in several weaving centres.

Sericulture

The decentralization of the Peripatetic Rearing Party so as to admit of the posting of the rearer and five moth testors to six centrally situated villages in the Kollegal sericultured area continued to work satisfactorily, the number of layings tested by the party increasing further from 843,000 in the previous year to 961,588 in the period under review. Most of the sericultural villages in the Kollegal taluk used the tested layings and were satisfied with the results. Hybridization work with the original Japanese hybrid seed brought from Japan was carried on at the silk farms at Coonoor, Hosur and Thadaguni, and these hybrids successfully passed their seventh generation. Several rearings were conducted in the silk farms at Coonoor, Hosur, Palmaner and Thadaguni and a considerable quantity of cocoons was produced. The disease-free layings distributed from the Hosur Farm gave satisfactory results and there was always a ready demand for Hosur seed. The operations of the Palmaner Farm suffered owing to scanty rainfall.

Ericulture

During the year demonstrations of eri silk-worm rearing were successfully carried out in a number of new centres.

The Engineering section erected machinery and plant to the capital value of Rs. 93,520 on payment of the usual fee. Five hundred and two plants were maintained during the year on the compounding system, under which they are inspected and overhauled three times a year. During the year, 31 applications for loans for the purchase of boring plants were disposed of, of which 30 were either withdrawn or rejected and one loan of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned. One hundred and sixty-four applications for information and advice were disposed of during the year. The department maintained 19 power drills, one air compressor drill, 106 hand-boring sets and 33 pumping sets. The total number of borings put down and the depth bored during the year were 1,175 and 63,514 feet, respectively, as against 1,407 and 62,309 feet, respectively, in the previous year. The increase was due to the continued efforts put forth to obtain maximum results from the operations of the plants. At the close of the year, the department had to its credit 71 artesian bore-holes. During the year twelve artesian springs were dug discharging water ranging from 9 to 275 gallons per minute at ground level, the height of discharge varying from 2 to 3 feet above ground level. There was a heavy demand during the year for the use of the boring plants and sugarcane-crushing mills maintained by the department for hire. The total value of work orders executed in the Industrial Engineering Workshops at Washermanpet was Rs. 59,284 against Rs. 76,722 in the previous year, the net loss being Rs. 13,760 as compared with Rs. 10,288 last year.

Engineering

191. No scholarship was awarded for training outside India but a few scholarships were awarded during the year tenable at the Andhra University College, Waltair, and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. In addition, 60 new scholarships were awarded to pupils learning trades in various industrial schools recognized and aided by the department.

Industrial education

The strength of the Government School of Technology, Madras, on the 31st March 1935 was 964 as against 927 at the end of the previous year.

Government industrial schools

Of the 25 students who obtained diplomas, 16 secured suitable employment and all the 5 who passed in printing obtained employment in printing works. A Bureau was started with a view to assist the students in securing employment. The Perambur Branch School attached to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops continued to function satisfactorily. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 119 as against 175 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the restriction in the recruitment of fresh apprentices by the railway. The strength of the Government Industrial School, Madura, decreased from 76 to 73. The Government Industrial Schools at Calicut and Bellary and the Government Trades School at Mangalore, all continued to function satisfactorily. The Leather Trades Institute continued experiments on tanning materials and on skins and hides. The best and most economic methods of using the new synthetic tans were demonstrated to tanners. Advice was also given on the avoidance of stains and the fitting up of new leather machinery. The number of students on the rolls in the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, was 269 as against 266 in the previous year. The steady progress in all departments of the school was well maintained during the year. Experiments on cotton painting and printing and lacquer work were continued; the efforts made to introduce opaque colour in the lacquer work section of the school were successful. The students in the Fine Arts section produced some excellent specimens of work in painting and sculpture, many of which were exhibited at the Annual School Exhibition, and the Fine Arts Society's Exhibition.

In addition to the institutions maintained by Government, there were 72 recognized schools at the close of the year with 5,938 pupils receiving instruction in them as against 6,199 in the previous year.

Finance

192. The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 9,13,206 in 1933–34 to Rs. 10,96,493 in 1934–35. Receipts also rose from Rs. 1,58,403

to Rs. 3,94,020. The net cost of the department declined further by Rs. 52,830 to Rs. 7,01,973.

193. There was no marked change in the wholesale price of quinine. Orders were issued limiting quinine stocks to the level of an average year's sale and accordingly a limit of 18,500 lb. was fixed. Cinchona bark weighing 573,072 lb. and costing Rs. 2,39,081 was consumed in the manufacture of quinine products during the year. At the Naduvattam plantations, 121,822 lb. of cinchona bark were obtained while the quantities harvested at the Anamalais and Dodabetta plantations amounted to 34,633 lb. and 52,371 lb., respectively. The financial statement disclosed a net profit of Rs. 43,468 against Rs. 29,546 last year. The increase in profit was mainly due to the gratifying increase in the sales by Rs. 1,01,247 and the lower cost of production, which fell to Rs. 11-9-3·6 per pound.

Manufacture of quinine

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1934; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1934-35; Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1934-35*]

194. There were 31 cotton spinning and weaving mills at work during the year with 919,620 spindles and 5,597 looms. The mill production of yarn during the year amounted to 103·10 million pounds, compared with 98·27 million pounds in the previous year. The mill production of cloth also increased from 65·34 million yards to 75·17 million yards. A feature of the spinning side of the industry was the further increase in the production of higher count yarns from 9·80 to 16·70 million pounds. From the spinner's point of view, the year under review was definitely better than previous years and all the mills were able to dispose of their output. The weaving section of the industry was affected by the heavy stocks in the market, the low price of cotton and the introduction of shorter working hours. Though there

Cotton and jute mills

was an improvement in demand, later in the year, consequent on the rise in the price of cotton, the manufacturers found it difficult to obtain prices yielding reasonable returns. There were four jute mills at work during the year. The number of looms and spindles in them was 966 and 22,692 respectively. The demand from local consuming centres was fairly steady throughout the year and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Although the price of raw jute advanced slowly, no corresponding advance took place in the finished goods market. There was therefore no improvement from the point of view of the manufacturer.

Other industries

195. At the close of the year 1934, the number of factories in commission other than textile industries coming under the amended Indian Factories Act was 1,055 (1,035 last year), of which 671 were perennial and 384 seasonal. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories was 73,211 as against 69,447 in the previous year. The increase, both in the number of factories and in the number of operatives, may be attributed to the slightly improved trade conditions. The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the more important industries:—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Railway workshops (including signal workshops)	12,382
Rice mills	11,070
Bricks and tile factories	6,281
Groundnut decorticating factories ...	6,185
Printing presses	5,943
Coffee works	4,019
Sugar factories	2,844
Tea factories	2,795
Rope works	2,743
General engineering works	2,595
Tobacco factories	2,585
Leather works and tanneries ...	2,048
Cashewnut industry	1,140
Coach building and motor works ...	1,052
Match factories and match materials manufacture	905
Saw mills	875
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	849
Bones and manure works	739
Metal works	674

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Ordnance factories	457
Dockyards	447
Foundries—iron and brass	417
Aluminium works	399

Factories (1934) General

196. Out of the 1,685 factories on the register at the end of the year, 1,553 were in commission during the year as against 1,503 in 1933, the remaining 132 being closed. Of the factories in commission, 720 were perennial and 833 seasonal. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories was 146,779 as against 137,775 in 1933. The increase may be attributed to the slight recovery in trade conditions. The total number of women and children employed in the registered factories during the year was 37,195 and 6,312 as against 34,189 and 6,235 respectively in 1933.

Inspections

Only 29 out of the 1,553 factories in commission were not inspected during the year. The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers was 3,962. A number of surprise, night and Sunday visits were made to find out whether the provisions of the Factories Act and Rules were being observed. Prosecutions were instituted for non-observance wherever necessary.

Health

The health of the operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories during the year. The cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was fairly well maintained.

Wages

Comparison of the rates of wages for 1933 and 1934 shows that on the whole the wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were lower than in 1933. For skilled labour the average daily rate of wages varied from As. 7 for a jute-spinner to Re. 1-3-3 for a boilersmith. The average daily rate of wages for unskilled labour ranged from As. 5-9 to As. 8-9 for males and As. 3-7 to As. 4-11 for females.

Strikes

There were eleven strikes in registered factories during the year but none of them was of a serious character.

There were 13 cases of fire during the year, the cause of the fire being unknown in 5 cases, while in another, incendiarism was suspected. No loss of life or injury to operatives was reported.

Fires

Accidents

Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works, machinery and plant were attended to and 25 prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions relating to these and convictions obtained in all of them.

One thousand five hundred and eight accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 1,560 in the previous year. Of the 12 fatal accidents and 391 serious accidents, 5 of the former and 131 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. No accident due to drink was reported. Though the total number of accidents decreased by 3·45 per cent over the figure for 1933, the number of serious accidents increased by 8·95 per cent and the number of accidents caused by machinery moved by mechanical power by 16·34 per cent. There was a further appreciable decrease in the number of accidents reported from Railway workshops which usually contribute the largest number of accidents.

Prosecutions

Occupiers and managers of 60 factories involving 74 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained in all on 308 counts, the fines levied ranging from four annas to Rs. 100 per count.

Welfare work

Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual. Medical aid was also provided in five tea factories newly registered during the year. The Welfare Committees continued to function during the year. Housing accommodation was provided in 8 factories bringing the total number of factories with housing accommodation to 285. In addition to the educational facilities already provided, an elementary school was maintained for factory children in a factory in East Gōdāvari and in two other factories on tea estates.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1934-35 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1934*]

Labour Trade unions

197. Five trade unions were registered during the year and the registration of 11 trade unions was cancelled bringing the total number of unions actually working at the end of the year to 32. The number of unions that availed themselves of the benefit of free audit by official auditors during the year 1933-34 was only 11.

Labour disputes

Labour disputes in registered factories have been dealt with elsewhere. The tanning industry in the Chingleput district witnessed no fewer than four strikes during the year. On 19th August 1934, the workers in the 7 tanneries of Madavaram struck work demanding enhanced wages and exemption from heavy fines. The workers returned to work unconditionally on 27th August 1934. A strike involving all the 312 workers employed in two tanneries in Oddarpalaiyam lasted but a day and resulted in the management agreeing to give the usual Ayuda Puja presents demanded by the strikers. About 450 out of 500 workers employed in Roshan and Company's tannery at Meenambakkam struck work on 8th February 1935 and demanded, among other matters, sufficient work to enable them to earn decent wages and a reduction of the prescribed daily output. The strike lasted for two days at the end of which period the strikers returned to work unconditionally. The fourth strike was a minor affair and was unsuccessful. About 313 out of 342 workers employed in the Commonwealth Trust Tile Factory at Feroke struck work on 18th August 1934 as a protest against the order directing the workers to go out to answer calls of nature only at specified hours and against the discharge of 3 persons who disobeyed the order. The dispute was settled amicably, the management agreeing not to enforce the order. On 4th March 1935, 700 coolies employed in the Feroke Tile Works, Feroke, struck work demanding that their wages should not be

reduced consequent on the reduction of their working hours. The management engaged 500 new coolies on the following day and the strike failed to achieve its object. About 2,800 out of 3,000 workers employed in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, struck work in January last under a misapprehension that their wages would be reduced on account of the reduction in the hours of work prescribed in the Factories Act of 1934. They returned to work three days later on the understanding that they would be treated like the workmen in the other mills in the locality and that their grievances would be enquired into at a conference. Four hundred persons including owners and workers in the oil mills of Madura stopped work for eight days in January 1935 as a protest against the prosecutions by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for having used weak bulls and bulls with sores or swellings on their necks. There were a number of other strikes, mostly against reduction or in favour of increased wages. No major dispute of any importance arose during the year.

Trade Disputes Act

The machinery provided by the Act was not used during the year. The Act, which in the ordinary course would have lapsed in 1934, was placed on the Statute Book as a permanent measure by the passing of an extending Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The total number of cases for disposal, during the year, under the Workmen's Compensation Act was 182, including 16 pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 142 cases were disposed of. The total amount of compensation deposited during the year was Rs. 51,329 against Rs. 38,300 last year.

Depressed Classes (1934-35) General

198. The post of a separate full-time Commissioner of Labour was revived with effect from 24th April 1934. The Collectors of districts continued to be the responsible officers in the mufassal charged with the work for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, with the Commissioner of Labour as the co-ordinating officer. The ameliorative work done for

the depressed classes proceeded on the usual lines.

Owing to financial stringency, only those cases of acquisition of house-sites were taken up during the year, as in the last two years, in which the entire cost of the sites was paid in advance by the applicants. The cost of the communal portion of the acquired land continued to be borne by Government but the advance of loans for the acquisition of house-sites was stopped. One thousand four hundred and sixty-five house-sites of the total extent of 181 acres were provided during the year under the method of free assignment of Government lands. House-sites

There was no change in the policy pursued by the department in the matter of the starting and maintenance of separate schools for the depressed classes. Owing to paucity of funds, only 48 schools were started during the year. At the close of the year, 1,006 schools remained, of which 991 were day schools, one a combined day and night school and the rest were night schools. The number of pupils studying in these schools was 38,471, of whom 7,916 were girls. Only four out of the 1,298 teachers were untrained. Education

Forty-seven residential scholarships were granted during the year, their value being Rs. 18 per mensem for school courses and Rs. 25 per mensem for college courses. In addition 1,076 ordinary scholarships and 7 collegiate scholarships were sanctioned during the year. One hundred and sixty-two industrial scholarships, 4 commercial scholarships and 7 scholarships for courses in motor driving and mechanism were also granted. In addition to the industrial scholarships, a sum of Rs. 941 was sanctioned as bonus to nineteen scholarship-holders who completed their courses of training satisfactorily during the year. Exemption from payment of examination fees amounting to Rs. 1,998 was granted to a number of deserving depressed class pupils. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,720 were made to pupils for the purchase of books, cloths, etc. One hundred and forty ordinary scholarships, seven Scholarships

residential scholarships and five industrial scholarships were sanctioned to Kallar pupils.

Hostels

Eight hostels for depressed class students were conducted by the Government and the total strength was about 589. Grants were also sanctioned to eight private hostels for depressed classes. Boarding grants were given to Badaga and Toda pupils of the Nilgiris, to Koravars in Salem, Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts and to the Kallars in the Madura district. A grant of Rs. 4,120 was made to philanthropic bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions conducted by them. The total expenditure incurred on the education of the depressed classes during the year was Rs. 5,16,500.

General ameliorative work

A large portion of the expenditure of the department on ameliorative measures was, as usual, incurred on the construction and repair of wells for the supply of drinking water, the total amount thus expended being Rs. 1,43,153. Owing to financial stringency, the acquisition of lands for pathways, burial grounds, latrines and other sanitary amenities was undertaken only in very few cases. The expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 1,324. Sanitary improvements in the cheris in the City of Madras were carried out during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,604. The hillmen of Gānjām were encouraged to apply for the restoration of their lands alienated by them in favour of non-hillmen. The condition of the Nayadis who settled down at Kazalmannam was satisfactory and as regards others, they were living as independent settlers.

Criminal tribes
Kallars

199. The reclamation work among the Kallars in the Madura and Ramnad districts made good progress during the year. The panchayats in Madura continued to display an increasing sense of responsibility. In the Madura district, there were 259 Kallar schools at the end of 1934 with a strength of 13,774 pupils of whom 2,906 were girls. The total number of teachers employed in all the schools at the end of the year was 380 of whom no fewer than 376 were trained teachers. There were 69 Kallar boy scout troops and cub-packs

and 6 troops for girl guides. The Kallar pupils took an enthusiastic interest in scouting. At the end of the year 1934, there were 250 Kallar Co-operative Societies in the Madura district. An extent of about 202 acres was assigned to Kallars for cultivation and for house-sites. Loans to the value of Rs. 4,920 were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. In the Ramnad district, one school for Kallars was closed during the year and the remaining two schools worked satisfactorily. In the Tanjore district, the Kallar reclamation activities were in process of being wound up during the year. The police force was withdrawn, the co-operative societies were handed over to the Co-operative Department and the labour staff was reduced. The hostels in the schools were continued throughout the year and worked satisfactorily.

Koravas

The Koravar reclamation work in Salem district was confined to the running of a boarding home and agricultural farm for Korava boys and a boarding home and school for Korava girls at Atur, the maintenance of elementary schools for the education of Korava children and to the sanction of boarding grants and fee remissions to Korava pupils in the various schools in the district. The total number of pupils in the five schools on 31st March 1935 was 133.

Lambadis

The five settlements for the Lambadis in the Guntūr district continued to work during the year. An extent of 1,710 acres has been assigned so far, in the taluk of Vinukonda, to Lambadis. The health of the settlers continued to be good and their conduct was satisfactory.

Criminal Tribes Settlements

200. The number of Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to be six. The Bitragunta Settlement was taken over under Government management from 1st September 1934. The population of the settlements at the end of the year was 1,757 males, 1,541 females, and 2,446 children. As the income from the lands in the Bitragunta Settlement was not sufficient to maintain a family and as all the families did not take to agriculture, they were made to quarry laterite and were paid wages.

Most of the work done in this settlement was unremunerative and practically no outside employment was available. The settlers in the Stuartpuram Settlement displayed considerable eagerness for any land available. About 1,100 settlers of this settlement were employed at the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company factory at Chirala and their earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 39,740. Stone-breaking in the adjacent quarries was the mainstay of the Sitanagaram Settlement. The Aziznagar Settlement ran several industries including weaving, carpentry and leather work. Almost all the able-bodied settlers of the Konnur Settlement were employed as gang coolies in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The settlers in the Siddhapuram Settlement lived on agriculture and by working on stone. The settlers were free from attacks of contagious diseases and their health was satisfactory.

Criminal Tribes Act (1934)

201. Twelve more tribes were brought under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year. The number of persons registered as members of Criminal Tribes in the course of the year was 3,095, while 1,886 persons were removed from the register on account of good conduct and for other reasons. The total number of Criminal Tribe members on the register at the close of the year (excluding Piramalai Kallars of the Madura district but including persons in settlements) was 39,173. The "Abeyance" system of control of criminal tribes continued to work well and yielded improved results. The number of persons relieved of obligations under the Act rose from 15,203 in 1933 to 18,086. The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act increased from 2,124 in the previous year to 2,390 in 1934.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1934-35; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General summary

202. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 76·98 crores showing an increase of Rs. 6·94 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 22·81 lakhs, also showing an increase of Rs. 0·26 lakh. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure rose by Rs. 0·78 crore to Rs. 44·46 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 17·75 crores and exports for Rs. 26·71 crores. The coasting trade also rose by Rs. 6·16 crores to Rs. 32·29 crores.

Foreign trade Imports

203. The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) increased by Rs. 2·54 crores to Rs. 17·35 crores. This was due to larger receipts of grain, pulse and flour, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, manures, vehicles, instruments, apparatus and appliances, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, and artificial silk, partly set off by large decreases in silk, raw and manufactured, and sugar, as shown below :—

	Value.	Increase as compared with previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Grain, pulse and flour ...	2,30·61	1,82·17
Metals and ores	1,57·49	17·54
Cotton twist and yarn ...	64·83	10·49
Manures	32·39	10·45
Vehicles	79·01	8·55
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	45·47	7·88
Dyeing and tanning substances	51·83	7·56
Spices	35·96	4·84
Artificial silk	34·24	4·53
		Decrease.
Silk, raw and manufactured ...	19·49	14·78
Sugar	43·43	12·75

Imports of rice and paddy increased by 349 per cent in weight and by 386 per cent in value. The imports were the heaviest ever recorded (368,725 tons valued at Rs. 2,28·60 lakhs) and consisted chiefly of white broken rice, the chief sources of supply being Siam with 242,151 tons of rice valued at Rs. 1,57·94 lakhs and 34,097 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 17·28 lakhs and French Indo-China with 26,632 tons of rice valued at Rs. 20·03 lakhs and 65,184 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 32·99 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to cheapness of foreign rice.

Out of the total imports of metal and ores amounting to Rs. 1,57·49 lakhs, iron and steel alone contributed 40,619 tons valued at Rs. 72·43 lakhs of which 25,800 tons valued at Rs. 42·28 lakhs were subjected to protective duty. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier in iron and steel and the other suppliers were, as usual, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. Of the other metals, brass and copper were the most important items. The imports of the two metals from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 44·33 lakhs and from Germany to Rs. 21·53 lakhs. The continued fall in the export of handkerchiefs and shawls to the United Kingdom and of coloured cotton piece-goods to the Straits Settlements and Java acted as a check to any appreciable increase in the imports of cotton twist and yarn. Though the United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier of all varieties, Japan nearly doubled her supplies in mercerised yarn (Rs. 11·34 lakhs).

As regards manures, the United Kingdom supplied 21,430 tons of sulphate of ammonia valued at Rs. 22·19 lakhs and Japan supplied superphosphate to the extent of 2,401 tons valued at Rs. 1·79 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied the largest number of motor cars, as usual, and sent 1,062 cars valued at Rs. 19·49 lakhs as against 918 cars valued at Rs. 17·09 lakhs during last year. The United States of America and Canada also increased their supplies from 145 and 210 cars valued at Rs. 2·99 lakhs and Rs. 2·98 lakhs to 295 and 329 cars valued at Rs. 6·99 lakhs and Rs. 5·12

lakhs, respectively. The total number of cars imported rose from 1,342 to 1,758. The trade in motor buses and lorries also increased from 333 valued at Rs. 5·18 lakhs to 863 valued at Rs. 11·66 lakhs and the suppliers were Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The increase under instruments and appliances was largely due to several new electric installations and to the partial electrification of railways. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier, followed by the United States of America, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands. Wires and cables were also imported from the United Kingdom to the extent of Rs. 9·39 lakhs. Germany was the chief supplier in aniline dyes. The total imports in aniline amounted to 1,718,721 lb. valued at Rs. 32·25 lakhs. Alizarine was supplied mostly by Germany and the United Kingdom and totalled 623,000 lb. valued at Rs. 5·07 lakhs. Imports of tanning bark from Natal fell from Rs. 13·96 lakhs to Rs. 12·80 lakhs. Japan increased her supply of artificial silk yarn from Rs. 5·48 lakhs to Rs. 22·34 lakhs at the expense of Italy whose share fell from Rs. 9·60 lakhs to Rs. 4·16 lakhs. The supply of raw silk from China declined from 708,461 lb. valued at Rs. 22·43 lakhs to 348,695 lb. valued at Rs. 9·08 lakhs. Japan also decreased her supply of silk piecegoods from 1·56 million yards valued at Rs. 8·98 lakhs to 1·26 million yards valued at Rs. 7·24 lakhs. The protective duty on sugar and the consequential increase in the production of indigenous sugar resulted in a further fall in the imports of the commodity. The United Kingdom supplied only 369 tons of refined sugar during 1934-35 as against 9,982 tons in 1933-34 and the balance, viz., 47,547 tons came from Java. The heavy fall in imports from the United Kingdom was chiefly due to the supply in large quantities of Bihar (Indian made) sugar which is much cheaper than the sugar from the United Kingdom.

Exports

Total exports amounted to Rs. 2,509·05 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 44·84 lakhs or 2 per cent. There was an appreciable rise in the prices of tanned hides and skins, raw cotton and hemp

and a sharp decline in those of coffee, cashew-kernels, oil-seeds, raw hides and skins and groundnuts. The increase in exports was chiefly due to larger shipments of oil-cakes, raw cotton, spices, fruits and vegetables, but coffee, leather, tobacco, raw hides and skins and fibre for brushes and brooms showed decreases as revealed by the following table :—

	Value.	Increase or decrease compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Leather	504·17	− 20·60
Seeds	557·71	− 54·99
Oil-cakes	45·38	+ 18·86
Raw cotton	174·35	+ 63·02
Spices	46·01	+ 7·23
Fruits, etc.	84·59	+ 11·45
Coffee	72·50	− 29·11
Tobacco	53·45	− 10·62
Fibre	18·80	− 3·09
Raw hides and skins	9·69	− 14·48

As usual, hides and skins were exported almost entirely to the United Kingdom. The export of seeds decreased by 26,676 tons to 484,896 tons. Shipments of groundnuts formed 90 per cent of the total trade in seeds. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Norway increased their demands from Rs. 112·76 lakhs, Rs. 44·29 lakhs and Rs. 2·67 lakhs to Rs. 118·71 lakhs, Rs. 151·10 lakhs and Rs. 6·59 lakhs while the shares of France, Germany, Italy and Denmark decreased from Rs. 201·23 lakhs, Rs. 101·25 lakhs, Rs. 49·60 lakhs and Rs. 7·76 lakhs to Rs. 92·56 lakhs, Rs. 61·33 lakhs, Rs. 36·18 lakhs and Rs. 5·96 lakhs respectively. Shipments from Pondicherry increased from 40,883 tons to 57,417 tons. Exports of castor-seeds declined by 25 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value. The export of sesamum oil-cake rose from Rs. 8·79 lakhs to Rs. 11·84 lakhs and went entirely to Ceylon. Groundnut-cake also rose from Rs. 16·78 lakhs to Rs. 30·36 lakhs and the United Kingdom had the largest share amounting to Rs. 22·80 lakhs, with Germany and Belgium coming next.

The trade in raw cotton improved by 47 per cent in weight and 57 per cent in value. Japan took 54 per cent of the total quantity while the United Kingdom's share was only 16 per cent. Supplies to Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and French Indo-China also fell. The large shipments to Japan were due to the Indo-Japanese Agreement. The demand for pepper rose from Rs. 14·54 lakhs to Rs. 18·88 lakhs and the chief importers were Italy and the United States of America. Chillies showed a further increase from Rs. 4·94 lakhs to Rs. 12·36 lakhs. The principal buyers of cardamoms were Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America. The demand for onions was steady and totalled Rs. 15·05 lakhs ; Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the customers as usual and consumed Rs. 9·85 lakhs and Rs. 4·30 lakhs respectively. The export of cashewnuts to the United States of America further increased from Rs. 44·51 lakhs to Rs. 57·28 lakhs, the heaviest ever recorded. The import of cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa (roasted here and re-exported) also showed an increase. The trade in coffee declined from 184,686 cwts. valued at Rs. 101·61 lakhs to 140,579 cwts. valued at Rs. 72·50 lakhs. The decline was evidently due to the heavy purchase during the previous year and the consequent surplus of stock. France and the United Kingdom were the largest consumers and the other chief importers were Norway, Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia and Italy. The shipments of raw tobacco fell from 19·94 million pounds valued at Rs. 61·62 lakhs to 16·33 million pounds valued at Rs. 50·65 lakhs of which 9·18 million pounds and 4·72 million pounds went to the United Kingdom and Japan respectively. Ceylon increased her imports of cigarettes by 62,066 lb. to 202·441 lb. The export of raw sheep skins was negligible. Shipments of raw goat skins fell from 909 tons to 491 tons. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia took 207 tons valued at Rs. 3·82 lakhs and 214 tons valued at Rs. 3·93 lakhs respectively.

Treasure

204. There was a further decline in imports of gold by Rs. 14·50 lakhs to Rs. 35·50 lakhs, consisting entirely of bullion from Ceylon. Exports of gold were confined to the United Kingdom and declined from Rs. 333·22 lakhs to Rs. 106·54 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller supplies from the out-lying districts. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 4·06 lakhs of which Government of India rupees alone amounted to Rs. 3·18 lakhs. The steps taken by the Government of India to discourage the smuggling of silver into British India have not had the effect of increasing the imports of bar silver into Madras, the tendency being to import such metal by way of Bombay, which is the chief silver market for India.

Coasting trade

205. The total value of the coasting trade of the Presidency increased by Rs. 588·40 lakhs to Rs. 3,202·25 lakhs (or by 23 per cent); imports accounted for nearly Rs. 352·65 lakhs and exports for Rs. 235·75 lakhs. The trade with Burma (Rs. 1,257·54 lakhs), Bombay (Rs. 970·53 lakhs) and Bengal (Rs. 508·88 lakhs) all showed increases.

Trade by countries

206. The aggregate total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries showed an increase of Rs. 44·28 lakhs. The trade with the British Empire represented 59 per cent of the total trade. Imports increased by Rs. 16·11 lakhs to Rs. 855·95 lakhs, or by 2 per cent, and exports by Rs. 124·65 lakhs to Rs. 1,667·40 lakhs or by 7 per cent. The import trade with foreign countries increased by Rs. 238·01 lakhs, or by 37 per cent, to Rs. 879·17 lakhs, while the export trade decreased by Rs. 80·37 lakhs to Rs. 858·22 lakhs or by 9 per cent.

Trade by ports

207. The value of the total trade of the port of Madras on private account, which represented 39·20 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, increased by Rs. 200·05 lakhs to Rs. 2,925·00 lakhs. The foreign trade decreased by Rs. 14·66 lakhs while the coasting trade increased by Rs. 214·71 lakhs. Among the subordinate ports, Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut, their respective shares of the trade being 16·77

per cent, 12·42 per cent and 8·30 per cent of the total trade.

208. In consequence of the increased export trade, the number of ships trading between Madras ports and foreign countries rose from 921 to 1,104. Eight hundred and thirty-six vessels were British, 41 German, 45 Italian, 27 French, 36 Japanese, 61 Norwegian, 15 Greek and 43 of other nationalities. In Madras Port 745 vessels entered with an aggregate tonnage of 2,614,600, an increase of 68 vessels. Of these, 463 were in the coasting trade. These figures exclude sailing craft. **Shipping**

PUBLIC WORKS

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1934–35*]

209. In the Waltair Circle, the Boiparaguda-Motpad road, a length of 8 miles, was taken over from the Revenue Department. The Rayavaram section of the Yellamanchili subdivision was added to the Narasapatam subdivision and the Anantagiri section of Parvatipur subdivision to the Yellamanchili subdivision. In the Dowlaishweram Circle, the work of Kunavaram subdivision of the Gōdāvari Northern division after its abolition with effect from 1st November 1934 was added to the Dummagudem subdivision. The Kistna Special division formed in 1933, in the Bezwada Circle, for the execution of the Kistna East Bank and Campbell canal schemes was further strengthened during the year by the formation of a fourth subdivision. The Special Deputy Collector with the requisite staff appointed for the acquisition of lands continued during the year. A Famine division with headquarters at Bellary was formed on 28th December 1934, in the Madras Circle. A new subdivision was also formed in January 1935 at Kudligi to relieve the unemployment in the western taluks of the Bellary district. The Lower Bhavani Project subdivisions Nos. I and II were attached to the newly constituted Lower Bhavani division with headquarters at Erode. In **Administrative changes**

addition to the already existing temporary Grand Anicut canal division, two more temporary divisions were attached to the Tanjore Circle during the year, one to supervise works in the Grand Anicut canal below mile 30/60 and the other to supervise the balance of work relating to the delimitation of ayacut in the Project area.

Chief Engineer's office (General, Buildings and Roads)

Consulting Architect's section

210. The Consulting Architect's section was engaged in the normal work of preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. During the year, 336 drawings were produced and schedules of quantities were prepared for 10 schemes including minor estimates aggregating in value to about Rs. 7·27 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for various works amounting to about Rs. 34 lakhs. Educational grant-in-aid cases were dealt with in the section, their value being Rs. 20,61,236 on which savings of Rs. 1,26,611 were effected. Among the most important schemes dealt with in the section were the additions and extensions to the Presidency Central Record Office, quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, the revised scheme for the Madura Headquarters Hospital, the receiving station at the Madras Wireless Centre, additional cells in the Madras Penitentiary and additions to the Madras Presidency College buildings.

Technical

In the Technical section, 244 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 199·1 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these, 183 estimates related to buildings, 4 to water-supply, 8 to drainage, 22 to bridges and causeways, 15 to roads and 12 to miscellaneous schemes. Among the estimates scrutinised, there were 45 estimates each costing over a lakh of rupees.

Civil Works

Works

211. The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads including expenditure on deposit works but excluding irrigation works was Rs. 57·58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 59·89 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings

The construction of a combined court-house for the Sub-Judge and two District Munsifs at Masulipatam, and the construction of new buildings for the Government Muhammadan College and the office of the Director of Public Instruction were completed. The work of remodelling of the Penitentiary, the construction of a Natural Science Block for the Presidency College and of an extension to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory in the College of Engineering and the construction of a new building and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops were in progress during the year. The site for remodelling of the Government Press was cleared and preliminary works for starting the work were taken on hand. The work of constructing the Prince of Wales Hospital for Children attached to the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital for Women was started on 1st June 1934. The work of remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 32,02,933, the acquisition of the site and the construction of a building for the Municipal High School, Anantapur, and the construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Madura were in progress during the year. The contruction of quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police was completed at Malappuram, Melmuri, Klari and Areacode while the work in Pandikad was in progress.

Roads and bridges

Work on the extending of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road, the construction of railway feeder roads to connect the Parvatipur-Raipur railway, and the improvements to the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu road was in progress during the year.

Water-supply and drainage schemes

The water-supply schemes for Palacole and Tiruvannamalai were completed and that for Saidapet was nearing completion. Works in progress during the year included improvements to the water-works, Nellore, the construction of a reinforced reservoir and the extension of pipe lines at Proddatur, the extension of pipe lines at Anantapur and additions and extensions to the Palacole water-supply. In connection with the

water-supply schemes for Arkonam and Wallajah infiltration wells were sunk. As regards the Virudhunagar water-supply scheme, the head works were completed and the yield was tested; the subdivision was closed temporarily with effect from the end of November 1934 pending the decision regarding the line of the pumping main and the quantity of water to be pumped. The Salem drainage scheme was completed during the year and the sewers were handed over to the Municipality. Good progress was made in the work on the Bezwada Drainage Scheme.

Workshops

212. The value of work done in the workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada was Rs. 3·89 lakhs as against Rs. 4·16 lakhs (revised) in the previous year.

BOILERS

213. There were 3,040 boilers on the registers at the close of the year. Thirty-two boilers were registered during the year as compared with 31 last year, whilst 1,614 were inspected against 1,612. Renewal of certificates for 37 boilers was refused but the certificates of 22 of these were subsequently renewed during the year. The certificates of 24 boilers were either withdrawn or revoked. Twenty-one boilers not coming under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act were also inspected under the special orders of Government. In addition, steam pipes, pumping plants and three launches of over 10 tons capacity were tested and inspected.

The number of accidents to boilers was 19 of which 4 were of a serious nature. There was, however, no casualty to the operatives.

The net receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 83,569 and Rs. 72,065, respectively, against Rs. 87,205 and Rs. 74,695 in the previous year.

CANALS

214. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4·59 lakhs being an increase of Rs. 0·37 lakh over the figures of last year. The increase occurred mainly in the Gōdāvari canals under annual and six weeks' licence fees, and raft fees. This increase was due to the issue of annual and six weeks' licences to the newly constructed private steam launches and boats and issue of raft licences during the year.

IRRIGATION

Gross expenditure and revenue

215. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 146·03 lakhs to Rs. 141·79 lakhs while the revenue derived therefrom rose from Rs. 312·61 lakhs to Rs. 320·84 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,302,390 acres or 187,145 acres less than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 7·60 per cent as compared with 6·92 per cent in the previous year and 9·18 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation works

216. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) irrigation works, and (*b*) navigation, embankment and drainage works, each class being again subdivided into "productive" and "unproductive." The classification of a work as productive or unproductive is based on the financial results of three consecutive years.

Productive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 44·42 lakhs to Rs. 31·87 lakhs and was incurred chiefly on the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the Kattalai Scheme and the Kistna Delta System. In the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the work on the main dam, the shutter house on the right flank, and

the F. Saddle emergency surplus escape was finished during the year. The inauguration ceremony of the Irrigation System was performed by His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., on the 21st August 1934, and the dam and reservoir were named after His Excellency. In the canal system all works under falls and weirs in Block III were completed during the year. Work on some minor regulators, syphon under-tunnels and syphon aqueducts were in progress. The bridge at 32/6068 was started and completed during the year. Earthwork between miles 31/10 to 33/4090 and 34/08 to 34/60 was completed with the exception of a few gaps. Earthwork in other reaches, and the excavation of minor channels in Blocks I and II were in progress. In the Kattalai Scheme, the Bed Regulator and the North Bank Canal were completed during the year. Good progress was made in the work on the high level channel and the canal was opened for irrigation down to mile 20/6 during the year. In the Kistna Delta, the excavation of the East Bank Canal, the aqueduct across the Puligedda arm, and the improvements to the Pedalanka channels were in execution.

The total area under first and second crops charged as irrigated was 3,380,817 acres and 512,222 acres respectively against 3,321,519 acres and 489,318 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 218·83 lakhs and Rs. 55·64 lakhs respectively against Rs. 199·67 lakhs and Rs. 49·89 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 114·09 lakhs as against Rs. 101·69 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 7·60 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 15·02 crores as against 6·92 per cent in 1933-34. After deducting interest charges, the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 51·92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 40·39 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profit up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29·72 crores. When compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 19·16 lakhs.

The increase was appreciable in the case of the Gōdāvari Delta System and the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works—unproductive (direct and indirect) was Rs. 1·40 lakhs incurred chiefly in connection with the Thippayapalem project. The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 349,863 acres and 49,181 acres respectively as against 336,732 acres and 48,541 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 13·98 lakhs and Rs. 6·27 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 13·29 lakhs and Rs. 6·22 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 7·71 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 4·85 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 9·77 lakhs.

Remissions

The remissions granted under "productive" and "unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 2,39,615 and Rs. 70,480 respectively, as against Rs. 5,76,427 and Rs. 1,01,891 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly the Gōdāvari, the Kistna, the Cauvery and the Pennar River Canals Systems.

Navigation works (unproductive)

217. There were three works in this class—the Ganjām-Gopalapur Canal, the Buckingham Canal, and the Vedaranniyam Canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,13,882 and Rs. 2,66,079 respectively, against Rs. 1,10,483 and Rs. 2,46,860 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 1,52,197 to the Government on the working of these canals as compared with a loss of Rs. 1,36,377 in 1933-34.

Irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept

218. The amount spent on this class of works including that incurred and accounted for by the Civil department was Rs. 39·34 lakhs against Rs. 37·41 lakhs in 1933-34. The area charged as irrigated fell from 3,293,425 acres to 3,010,307 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 86·29 lakhs against Rs. 97·88 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank restoration scheme

The total area coming within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles. During the year 16·34 square miles were investigated bringing the total area investigated to nearly 88,767 square miles. Works were completed over 84,779 square miles of the area investigated, and in the remaining area of 3,988 square miles, works were either in progress or had not yet begun. Estimates valued at Rs. 0·4 lakh were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 198·6 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1·04 lakh or Rs. 1·34 lakhs including centage charges.

Navigation, embankment and drainage works

219. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 8·94 lakhs to Rs. 8·68 lakhs while the revenue fell from Rs. 0·67 lakh to Rs. 0·61 lakh.

Investigation of projects

220. Two alternative schemes for the prevention of the submersion of about 20,000 acres of land by floods in the Coringa arm of the Gōdāvari and by the backing of water along the Teki drain during heavy floods in the Gōdāvari, were under consideration during the year. The gaugings on the Gundlakamma were completed. The investigation in connection with the fitting up of falling shutters over the Sangam Anicut was completed and the detailed plans and estimates were prepared. Similar investigation connected with the Nellore Anicut and the investigation of the proposed extension of irrigation under the Survepalli Reservoir were in progress during the year.

In connection with the Tungabhadra project, a Special Executive Engineer was deputed, along with the Special Revenue Officer, to study the irrigation practices in the Bombay-Deccan. The reports of the Special Executive Engineer and the Special Revenue Officer were submitted to Government during the year. As no agreement for the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra and its distributaries could be arrived at, in the two conferences of the representatives of the Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay Governments

held during the year, the Government of Madras decided to address the Government of India for the appointment of an Inter-State Commission to decide the question. A special subdivision was formed, in the mean time, for taking gaugings jointly with the Mysore and Hyderabad Governments, in order to determine, more accurately, the quantity of water available. On the recommendation of the Irrigation Development Board, the Government also accepted the proposal to institute a soil survey of the project area and necessary establishment was sanctioned for the purpose.

The plans and estimates for the Belahal-Bheemanakarai project were under examination during the year. Plans and estimates for the Duvvaleru project, and the proposals for excavating a channel from the right bank of the Pennar were under revision. A special establishment was sanctioned, for a period of five years, for taking gaugings in the Pennar in connection with the Pennar-Kumudavathi project. The work of localization of the ayacut under the proposed Lower Bhavani project was taken up in the middle of March 1934. Block levelling, the marking of the commandable ayacut with distributaries and the preparation of rough ayacut registers were completed. Joint enquiry by a Special Revenue Officer, the Special Executive Engineer and the Assistant Director of Agriculture, for the localization of irrigable ayacut was in progress. Detailed investigation of some typical distributaries was completed and the design for masonry works was under preparation. The Calyx drill operations both at the dam-site and the surplus course were in progress. Duty experiments as also transmission loss observations were carried out under certain select channels.

Detailed estimates for the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan channel, Trichinopoly district were submitted to Government during the year.

221. Owing to heavy floods in the Vamasadhara River in September 1934, there were several breaches in the right bank of the Nagarikatakam **Floods**

channel and in the surplus courses taking off from the scouring sluices in it. Several minor breaches also occurred in the Jalamur and Polaki channels and their branches. The floods in the Gōdāvari River caused considerable erosions of the margins in various reaches and a number of sets were affected.

ELECTRICITY

[*Administration Report of the Department of Electricity for the year 1934-35*]

General

222. The Pykara Hydro-Electric System continued to operate without trouble and numerous extensions to the distribution network were made. The noteworthy features of the year were the rapid growth in load and revenue under the Pykara System and the increasing public interest in the use of electricity. The work on the Erode-Trichinopoly line and the construction of the Erode, Karur and Trichinopoly sub-stations were completed during the year and supply to Karur was commenced in March 1935. Satisfactory progress was made on the Trichinopoly-Negapatam line, the construction of which was sanctioned by Government during the year. Work on the Udumalpet Electric Supply Scheme and the Theni-Periyakulam Scheme was in progress during the year. Marked progress was shown by the Electricity department in all its activities. The year was one of steady progress.

Pykara Hydro-Electric System

223. The year under report was the second year of operation of the Pykara Hydro-Electric System. A new construction division was formed with the Executive Engineer, Civil Engineering Division, at the head, to undertake the main construction work of the whole department including the construction of large schemes to be merged eventually with the Pykara Hydro-Electric System. The weather conditions during the year were generally satisfactory except for the failure of the monsoon. This caused some anxiety regarding the sufficiency of water for the increasing load. Steps were taken to conserve all

resources and divert all possible supply to Forebay and Glen Morgan Lake. Timely arrival of rains in the catchment relieved the situation.

Power station

The output of the station increased considerably to over 30 million units with a peak load of 6,600 K.W. and a load factor of 55 per cent as against 10·9 million units, 3,150 K.W. and 52 per cent, respectively, for the previous year. Improvements to the grounding system on the line from Pykara to Coimbatore and to the auxiliary plant at Singara were effected during the year.

Transmission lines

Considerable extensions of transmission lines were carried out during the year. In consequence of the rapid increase in load in the Coimbatore area, feeders and distributors were reinforced, and in some cases duplicated. Rural and agricultural development on this line was striking. In the tea districts of the Anamalais hills the supply was extended by 11 miles to Murugalli and Shekalmudi early in the year. Towards the end of the year further extension amounting to 12 miles was taken up and connection given to six estates. An independent rural line to feed the agricultural areas around Coimbatore was also completed during the year. This line is the forerunner of an eventual ring main for supplying rural load around Coimbatore. All the lines on the system were effectively patrolled and maintenance was satisfactory. No less than 238 route miles of equivalent single circuit high tension lines were constructed of which 82 miles of double circuit line were for 66,000 volts. Several transformer installations and sub-stations were also erected.

Thermal stations

The thermal stations of Virudhunagar and Dindigul were in regular operation from August 1934 and the trading results of the municipal schemes were satisfactory. The conditions for Government operation, however, were not so satisfactory. The engines installed are of large size and the average peak load during the year did not exceed 40 per cent of the capacity of one set. The operating costs were therefore high. As regards the Palni Electric Supply Scheme, the power-house and distribution network were

completed, and the supply was officially inaugurated on 23rd November 1934.

Commercial

During the year H.T. supply was given to four textile mills and one other mill increased its demand. In addition to this, the Coimbatore Cement Works took supply. Agreements were signed with five other mills and supply will be given in 1935–36. Considering the general tendency to start new mills, close to the transmission lines, it is anticipated that the textile load will increase by 100 per cent during the next two years.

Nine more factories in tea estates were connected in the year and the total connected load at the end of the year was 2,088 h.p. The year witnessed a marked growth in the rural pumping load. At the beginning of the year there were 8 consumers totalling 60·5 h.p., whereas at the end of the year the number of consumers was about 100 and the connected horse power 816. Low tension industrial power was almost entirely confined to licensees' areas. In this class development is still very much restricted on account of the rigid rules regarding industries within the township area, and, although permission has now been granted for installing motors up to 15 h.p. in residential areas, the problem is not entirely solved.

Finance

The results of the year's working of the Pykara Scheme compared with the forecast in the Project Estimate are as follows :—

	Capital expenditure.	K.W.H. distributed.	Gross revenue.	Operations and maintenance expenses.	Net revenue.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Project estimate ...	1,31,53,780	9,593,200	4,69,360	2,68,000	2,11,360
Actual ...	1,30,15,082	29,697,347	10,37,972	2,81,616	7,56,356

After deducting interest charges at 5½ per cent (Rs. 6,98,500) the surplus amounted to Rs. 57,856.

Municipal electric supply undertakings and other licensees

224. The municipal electricity undertakings managed by the department showed satisfactory progress particularly Coimbatore, which reached a profit-earning stage during the first year of operation. The results for the other towns were not so good but were fully up to expectations. The most marked increase in load was at Tiruppur but unfortunately depression in the groundnut

trade continued to discourage growth of load at Pollachi. The number of licensees giving supply in the Presidency was 42. Several of them have more than one town within their area of supply. Of the licensees, 20 are local bodies and the rest companies; 7 of the licences granted did not start supply and 20 applications for licences were under consideration. It is a matter for regret that municipal electric undertakings were generally not managed as efficiently as they might have been.

Investigation and new schemes

225. A proposal for the construction of the Mukurti dam to provide additional water storage facilities for the Pykara plant was submitted to Government in October 1934 and the sanction to the scheme was received in January 1935. The work was commenced forthwith and good progress was made. The report on the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme was approved during the year and plans, estimates and specifications were prepared and specifications sent to the Director-General of Stores to invite tenders. Considerable time was spent in the study of schemes for supplying various parts of the Presidency but none of them reached the stage of concrete proposals. The Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme was taken up for re-study.

Inspection and tests

226. The number of inspections and tests of works notifiable under the Act and the number of tests of meters, instruments, fire extinguishers, voltage and the like were 1,551 and 2,666 respectively, as against 1,906 and 1,886 in the previous year. The total fees claimed during the year on account of inspections and tests were Rs. 35,928 as compared with Rs. 27,663 in the previous year.

Accidents and prosecutions

227. During the year, 56 accidents were reported compared with 22 for the previous year; of these, 27 were fatal, as against 6 in the previous year. There were 22 cases of prosecutions under the Indian Electricity Act and Rules. Of these, 2 were dropped, 6 were pending trial and 4 were under investigation at the end of the year. Fines totalling Rs. 1,045 were imposed in nine cases, and the remaining one ended in acquittal.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Cinemas

228. The total number of permanent cinemas in the Presidency was 103, of which 12 are in Madras City ; the number of travelling cinemas was 62. Almost all the cinemas have been converted into talkies. The number of inspections made during the year declined from 230 in the previous year to 202.

Broadcasting

229. The Broadcasting Scheme based on the report submitted by the Broadcasting Advisor appointed by the Government was dropped as the Central Government had decided to embark upon an All-India Broadcasting Scheme themselves, with a medium wave station at Madras as the second step in their scheme—a similar station at Delhi being the first step.

Electricity Board

230. Indications are not wanting of the need for public control of the electrical activities of the Presidency. A provisional bill for an Electricity Board was therefore drafted and submitted to the Government during the year.

TRAMWAYS

[*Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1934–35*]

231. The length of line operated by the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, was 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 9 miles, 4 furlongs and 18 yards were double track. The current was supplied by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. The line equipment is overhead trolly system suspended by side or centre poles. The company owned 100 tramcars, 1 special car and 1 roadmetal carrying car. The daily average number of cars in use continued to be 88. The tramcars ran a distance of 2,944,716 miles and carried 28,476,125 passengers as against 2,958,281 miles and 28,723,012 passengers respectively, in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number of miles run and in the number of passengers carried is probably the result of the growth of bus traffic in the City.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue and expenditure

232. The following statements give the figures for the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation works and Civil works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army and Posts and Telegraphs :—

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1933-34.	1934-35	1933-34.	1934-35.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Customs	4,89,04,299	5,31,22,714	...	...
II. Taxes on Income ...	1,71,18,848	1,64,66,100	...	...
III. Salt	1,88,42,193	1,74,51,248	100	50
V. Land Revenue	676	431	6,93,34,394	7,15,40,509
VI. Excise	11,21,149	10,17,838	4,28,82,860	4,23,11,857
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial ...	68,328	77,909	83,57,343	81,53,849
B. Judicial	73,677	85,246	1,44,53,944	1,35,56,936
VIII. Forest	...	...	41,58,160	44,34,445
IX. Registration	13,864	16,058	31,14,956	31,92,453
X. Payments from Indian States	34,46,519	34,46,519	...	...
XI. State Railways—				
Gross receipts	13,21,14,557	13,12,29,777	...	...
Deduct—Working expenses	8,37,39,999	8,53,63,973	...	...
Net receipts	4,83,74,558	4,58,65,804	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ...	12,990	1,53,072	...	...
XIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	*—40,49,519*	*—45,33,294*

A.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts*—cont.

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XIV. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	1,82,888	1,71,372
XVI. Interest	4,80,602	4,04,778	33,42,199	25,07,027
XVII. Administration of Justice	4,202	4,666	15,92,094	16,41,369
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	5,69,688	6,05,099
XIX. Police	39,269	38,546	5,47,953	5,75,106
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	4,767	8,874	820	...
XX (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	1,82,205	2,05,831	...	...
XXI. Education	8,732	6,567	8,44,617	8,30,269
XXII. Medical	26,497	41,353	8,90,794	9,41,650
XXIII. Public Health	293	...	2,64,546	1,95,550
XXIV. Agriculture	3,278	3,243	3,78,984	4,76,248
XXV. Industries	...	...	6,22,835	14,43,866
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	90,389	2,85,711	44,17 827	47,05,340
XXVII. Currency	33,876	18,395	...	...
XXX. Civil Works	17,009	19,244	18,02,313	14,32,611
XXX-A. Receipts from Hydro-Electric Schemes ...	...	..	— *2,46,963*	4,70,683
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	67,375	75,389	2,73,078	2,15,503
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing.	8,618	22,768	3,63,931	4,33,170
XXXV. Miscellaneous	—*2,72,102*	—*2,90,233*	9,27,330	9,47,450
Total, A ...	13,86,72,201	13,86,08,071	15,50,27,182	15,62,59,118
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	...	...	...	...
Total including A ...	13,86,72,201	13,86,08,071	15,50,27,182	15,62,59,118
Depreciation Reserve Funds	...	...	1,86,814	2,13,117
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	1,90,257	1,66,597
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ...	...	...	13,03,446	13,46,355
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	25,58,579	26,64,991
Civil Deposits	...	...	1,16,837	1,16,724
Suspense Account ...	1,24,617	1,57,340	38,46,834	8,40,713
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	...	...	50,11,099	47,56,176
Grand Total ...	13,87,96,818	13,87,65,411	16,82,41,048	16,63,63,791

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1933-34.			1934-35		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	39,18,120	40,55,653	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	10,71,772	11,51,186	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	17,68,646	17,65,168	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Land Revenue	274	274	19,82,836	32,268	20,15,104	19,65,802	43,676	20,09,538
6. Excise	63,688	64,305	32,94,495	27,128	33,21,623	33,31,189	42,969	33,74,158
7. Stamps	2,202	2,558	5,71,242	1,002	5,72,304	6,12,694	1,003	6,13,697
8. Forest	...	...	37,46,559	1,51,647	38,98,206	36,97,358	1,52,421	38,49,779
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	...	...	2,54,033	...	2,54,033	2,76,179	...	2,76,179
9. Registration	5,710	3,288	28,65,295	7,096	28,72,391	29,18,687	9,172	29,27,859
10. State Railways	1,82,40,855	1,77,46,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized companies	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	2,32,275	11,27,637	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	78,88,172	...	78,88,172	79,74,923	...	79,74,923
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	46,39,339	3,387	46,42,726	48,09,145	1,560	48,10,705
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	3,96,566	...	3,96,566	3,39,007	...	3,39,007
19. Interest on ordinary debt	1,57,77,329	1,58,39,021	*—17,42,422*	...	*—17,42,422*	*—21,18,670*	...	*—21,18,670*
20. Interest on other obligations	57,61,386	53,91,835	9,629	...	9,629	24,498	...	24,498
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	25,58,579	...	25,58,579	26,64,991	...	26,64,991
22. General administration	85,428	94,947	2,65,77,492	6,34,946	2,72,12,438	2,68,23,887	7,23,658	2,75,47,545
23. Audit	7,88,783	,05,149	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice	67,602	69,882	93,88,918	1,88,210	95,77,128	94,02,025	2,49,743	96,51,768
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	21,794	15,029	20,89,648	33,385	21,23,033	21,29,377	42,998	21,72,375
26. Police	3,49,286	3,13,420	1,61,93,209	2,70,459	1,64,63,668	1,62,95,016	2,71,289	1,65,66,305
27. Ports and Pilotage	26,417	29,558	10,972	...	10,972	9,811	...	9,811
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	1,08,491	74,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Ecclesiastical	2,07,276	1,96,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Political	3,61,211	3,86,876	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,47,208	29,107	1,76,315	61,555	23,444	84,999
31. Education	3,96,391	3,59,918	2,48,46,887	1,17,645	2,49,64,532	2,51,94,268	1,10,686	2,53,04,954
32. Medical	3,40,159	3,52,794	85,78,831	2,88,452	88,67,283	87,27,167	4,67,131	91,94,298
33. Public Health	73,420	2,27,854	22,67,521	48,742	23,16,263	21,71,518	48,244	22,19,762
34. Agriculture	12,107	9,221	37,37,748	57,251	37,94,999	38,92,461	43,726	39,36,187
35. Industries	...	...	14,83,079	53,870	15,36,949	21,90,552	58,358	22,48,910
37. Miscellaneous Departments	66,218	69,606	51,04,159	13,361	51,17,520	51,82,020	24,845	52,06,865
38. Currency	2,88,851	4,35,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Civil Works	81,127	81,009	1,38,06,503	1,85,274	1,39,91,777	1,24,75,134	1,83,631	1,26,58,765

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes ...	...	...	8,04,583	...	8,04,583	7,51,117	...	7,51,117
43. Famine	...	...	22,964	...	22,964	2,18,239	796	2,19,035
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	5,22,359	5,33,597	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	19,18,178	20,27,752	59,79,226	16,38,990	76,18,216	61,81,430	17,45,467	79,26,897
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	9,77,927	...	9,77,927	6,58,477	...	6,58,477
46. Stationery and Printing	37,141	35,245	14,85,368	1,77,972	16,63,340	15,48,530	1,04,896	16,53,426
47. Miscellaneous	15,688	33,084	4,74,855	843	4,75,698	4,07,929	142	4,08,071
52. Extraordinary payments	14,880	4,047	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure charged to Revenue ...	5,27,75,169	5,34,52,757	15,04,41,421	39,61,095	15,44,02,516	15,08,16,376	43,49,855	15,51,66,231
53. Construction of State Railways	11,35,574	45,66,898	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works...	...	...	39,94,418	52,494	40,46,912	28,86,646	48,748	29,35,394
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	...	...	62,643	...	62,643	*—18,344*	...	*—18,344*
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	16,31,412	1,90,800	18,22,212	22,69,884	6,774	22,76,658
61. Payments to retrenched personnel	3,127	498	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Capital outlay ...	11,38,701	45,67,396	56,88,473	2,43,294	59,31,767	51,38,186	55,522	51,93,708
Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ...	...	...	8,83,043	...	8,83,043	6,16,113	...	6,16,113
Depreciation Reserve Funds	...	...	1,09,517	...	1,09,517	43,484	...	43,484
Civil deposits	...	...	1,00,398	...	1,00,398	1,18,870	...	1,18,870
Suspense Account	1,49,485	1,28,441	38,23,634	...	38,23,634	9,24,226	...	9,24,226
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	34,52,708	...	34,52,708	36,98,024	...	36,98,024
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	...	...	33,95,579	...	33,95,579	26,64,991	...	26,64,991
Grand Total (Disbursements) ...	5,40,63,355	5,81,48,594	16,78,94,773	42,04,389	17,20,99,162	16,40,20,270	44,05,377	16,84,25,647

233. The cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Imperial Bank of India) was Rs. 91 lakhs at the beginning and Rs. 62 lakhs at the close of the year 1934–35. **Cash balance**

(*b*) CENTRAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

234. The receipts on account of central revenue in 1934–35 were less than those in 1933–34 by Rs. 0·63 lakh. The main decreases occurred under "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 6·53 lakhs), "Salt" (Rs. 13·91 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 1·03 lakhs) and "Net receipts from State Railways" (Rs. 25·09 lakhs), the gross decrease being almost counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 42·19 lakhs under "Customs," Rs. 1·40 lakhs under "Subsidised companies" and Rs. 1·96 lakhs under "Miscellaneous departments." **General**

The Central expenditure charged to revenue in 1934–35 exceeded that in 1933–34 by Rs. 6·79 lakhs, due mainly to increases under "Customs" (Rs. 1·38 lakhs), "Miscellaneous Railway expenditure" (Rs. 8·96 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 1·55 lakhs), "Currency" (Rs. 1·47 lakhs) and "Superannuation allowances" (Rs. 1·10 lakhs). This was set off partly by a decrease of Rs. 4·94 lakhs under "State Railways" and Rs. 3·69 lakhs under "Interest on other obligations."

235. The decrease of Rs. 25·09 lakhs in 1934–35 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year was the net result of decreases under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 30·69 lakhs) and the Dronachalam (Dhone)-Kurnool Railway (Rs. 0·61 lakh) and increases under the South Indian Railway (Rs. 5·50 lakhs) and the Bezwada Extension Railway (Rs. 0·71 lakh). **Net receipts from State Railways**

236. The increase of Rs. 34·31 lakhs in the capital outlay on State Railways was due mainly to larger expenditure on the South Indian Railway (Rs. 23·81 lakhs) and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 10·55 lakhs). **Capital outlay on State Railways**

237. The opening balance under "Loans and Advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1934 was Rs. 105·14 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs was advanced to the Vizagapatam Port **Loans and advances by the Central Government**

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Fund during the year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 1·54 lakhs, the items being Rs. 0·79 lakh by the Madras Corporation and Rs. 0·75 lakh by the Madras Port Trust. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 105·60 lakhs.

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN CENTRAL

Provincial balance

238. The provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 368·16 lakhs on 1st April 1934 and closed with a balance of Rs. 347·54 lakhs on 31st March 1935. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund which stood at Rs. 59·86 lakhs on the 1st April 1934, and Rs. 61·53 lakhs at the close of the year.

Provincial revenue and expenditure

239. The provincial revenues in 1934–35 were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 12·32 lakhs, the main items of increase being "Land Revenue" (Rs. 22·07 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 2·76 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 0·97 lakh), "Industries" (Rs. 8·21 lakhs), "Miscellaneous departments" (Rs. 2·87 lakhs) and "Receipts from Hydro-electric Schemes" (Rs. 7·18 lakhs). On the other hand, there were decreases under several heads, the main items being "Excise" (Rs. 5·71 lakhs), "Stamps" (Rs. 11 lakhs), "Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept" (Rs. 4·73 lakhs), "Interest" (Rs. 8·35 lakhs) and "Civil Works" (Rs. 3·69 lakhs).

The increased revenue (Rs. 8·21 lakhs) under "Industries" is not real, as it is mostly due to a change in the method of exhibition of receipts and charges relating to Government commercial concerns. Gross receipts and charges are now shown in the departmental accounts instead of only the net result (gain or loss) of the working of the concerns as hitherto. Corresponding therefore to the increased receipts there is also increase in the charges.

The provincial expenditure charged to revenue in 1934–35 was also greater than that in 1933–34 by Rs. 7·63 lakhs. The increases were mainly under "Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues" (Rs. 1·68 lakhs),

"Reduction or avoidance of debt" (Rs. 1·06 lakhs), "General Administration" (Rs. 3·36 lakhs), "Police" (Rs. 1·02 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 3·40 lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 3·27 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 1·41 lakhs), "Industries" (Rs. 7·12 lakhs), "Famine" (Rs. 1·96 lakhs) and "Pension" (Rs. 3·09 lakhs).

The increases were partly set off by decreases under certain heads, the chief items being "Interest on ordinary debt" (Rs. 3·77 lakhs), "Civil works" (Rs. 13·33 lakhs) and "Commutation of pensions" (Rs. 3·20 lakhs).

Provincial revenues

240. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial Government receives from the Central Government a sum calculated on the amount by which the assessed income of any one year exceeds the assessed income of 1920–21 at the rate of 3 pies in each rupee of the amount of such excess. Owing to the general trade depression and consequent fall in the assessed income, the Madras Government received no share of the income-tax receipts in 1934–35 as in 1933–34.

Taxes on income

Land revenue

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 715·41 lakhs) in 1934–35 were greater than those of the previous year (Rs. 693·34 lakhs) by Rs. 22·07 lakhs. The improvement is due to increased receipts consequent on the development of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the postponement of the kistbandi of 1933–34 to 1934–35 in the Trichinopoly and in certain portions of the Chingleput districts, and the adoption of re-settlement rates in the Salem, South Kanara and Malabar districts.

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" fell from Rs. 428·83 lakhs in 1933–34 to Rs. 423·12 lakhs in 1934 35. The decrease was mainly under country spirits though it occurred under other items also except toddy. Though the decrease under country spirits was probably mainly due to the continued economic depression, the prevalence of illicit distillation undoubtedly contributed largely to it.

Stamps

The total "Stamps" receipts (Rs. 217·11 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 228·11

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lakhs) by Rs. 11 lakhs, made up of Rs. 2·03 lakhs under "Non-judicial stamps" and Rs. 8·97 lakhs under "Judicial stamps."

The decrease under "Non-judicial stamps" is partly due to the fall in revenue realized from the sale of the new revenue adhesive stamps against the fixed assignment of Rs. 8·34 lakhs on account of the share of unified stamps that was being made to provincial revenues prior to 1934-35. Another cause which has contributed to the decreased revenue is the economic depression caused by the slump in trade and the fall in price of agricultural products, as a result of which there was a considerable fall in the sale and lease value of land and other property. The decrease under "Judicial stamps" is generally explained by the decrease in litigation owing to economic depression.

Forests

Forest revenue rose from Rs. 41·58 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 44·34 lakhs in 1934-35. The increase was mainly under "Timber removed by Government Agency" due to better prices realized from the sale of timber in certain divisions, to the larger quantity sold in others and to the realizations in 1934-35 of the major portion of the revenue from sleepers supplied in the previous year. There was also increase in revenue under timber and bamboos removed by purchasers. The total increase would have been larger but for a fall in revenue from sandalwood due to less quantity being sold and lower prices obtained and also from certain miscellaneous sources.

Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept

The decrease of Rs. 4·73 lakhs under this head was the result of an increase in working expenses (which are shown as deduction from receipts). The increased expenditure is due to "extensions and improvements," mainly in the Cauvery delta system on account of the remodelling of channels, and in the Cauvery-Mettur Project where a major portion of the canals was thrown open for irrigation during the year. There was also a heavy outlay on "maintenance and repairs" in the Cauvery delta, the Pennar River canals, and the

Srivaikuntam Anicut systems and the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

Interest

The decrease of Rs. 8·35 lakhs occurred under interest on loans and advances by the Provincial Government and interest on provincial balances. The decrease under the former was due to the reduction in the amount of interest realized from advances to cultivators and also from local bodies due to a scheme of consolidation of loans being given effect to. The decrease under interest on provincial balances was due to a reduction in the amount of balances placed in deposit with the Government of India.

Agriculture

The increase of Rs. 0·97 lakh is chiefly due to the fees credited to Government for the work done by the special staff sanctioned for the execution of awards in co-operative societies.

Miscellaneous departments

The increase under this item (Rs. 2·87 lakhs) is mainly due to larger collections under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 and to the larger amounts of fees realized on account of Government examinations.

Civil works

There was a decrease of Rs. 3·69 lakhs under "Civil Works" due mainly to a smaller amount having been transferred from the Central Road Development Account, for expenditure during the year.

Receipts from hydro-electric schemes

Working expenses in connexion with hydro-electric schemes in operation are taken as deduction from receipts under this head. In 1933–34, the receipts represented the revenue realized from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme in the first year of operation and from the Mettur-Erode-Salem schemes and the working expenses were greater than the receipts. In 1934–35, however, the net receipts have been Rs. 4·71 lakhs and the increased revenues as compared with the previous year are due to the development of the loads in the areas of licensees, Government rural distributions and particularly in the industrial load in the Coimbatore district. The Dindigul and Virudhunagar schemes also commenced supplying power from August 1934 and contributed to the net increase in receipts in 1934–35.

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Provincial expenditure

Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues

241. The increased expenditure (Rs. 1·68 lakhs) in 1934–35 was mainly due to the excavation of the Puduvoithalai High Level Channel, the improvements to the Nei Veli Anicut in the Trichinopoly district, and the heavy outlay under maintenance and repairs due to the restoration of the works in the various divisions damaged by the floods and cyclone of 1933.

Interest on Ordinary Debt

The interest charges paid by this Government are shown under this head and interest on capital outlay relating to Irrigation, Forests, Hydro-Electric schemes and commercial concerns is shown as deduction of charges under this head and transferred to the respective heads of accounts. The amount so transferred were more than the interest actually paid by this Government and this resulted in a minus entry under the whole head.

The net betterment of Rs. 3·77 lakhs in 1934–35 as compared with the previous year is due to the reduced interest charges paid by this Government consequent on the reduction in the rate of interest allowed by the Government of India on the outstanding loans taken in some of the previous years as a result of their favourable conversion operations.

Reduction or avoidance of debt

The increase of Rs. 1·06 lakhs in 1934–35 under "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" is due mainly to the fact that while the equated payment of a loan remains constant, the amount of interest portion will go on decreasing and the amount of the portion relating to the principal which alone is debited to this head will go on increasing, year after year, until the loan is fully repaid.

General administration

The increase of Rs. 3·36 lakhs in the expenditure in 1934–35 occurred partly under "Salaries of officers" and "Pay of Establishments." This was due to the fact that in 1933–34, there was a

10 per cent cut in the salaries of Government servants for March 1933 paid in April 1933 and a 5 per cent cut in the salaries of All-India Service officers in the remaining part of the year, whereas in 1934–35 only the 5 per cent cut referred to above was in force. The increase in expenditure in 1934-35 was also due to additional temporary establishments, increased cost under passages, enhanced service postage charges and charges on account of elections to the Legislative Assembly.

Police

The increase in expenditure under "Police" amounting to Rs. 1·02 lakhs occurred mainly under travelling allowances, clothing, arms and equipment of the District Police and under the pay of establishments and travelling allowances of the Criminal Investigation Department. There was also increase in cost on account of the commission charges on railway warrants and on account of the officering of the Malabar Special Police with Military officers and the replacement of motor vans.

Education

The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 249·65 lakhs in 1933–34 to Rs. 253·05 lakhs in 1934-35. The bulk of this increase (Rs. 3·40 lakhs) occurred under primary education and under special education. Under primary education, the increase was due to the payment of larger subsidies towards the educational cess and the maintenance of elementary schools under the control of Local Boards and of arrear teaching grants to certain District Educational Councils. The extra expenditure under special education was due to enhanced facilities provided for the training of women teachers both in Government institutions and in training schools under private management. Besides the above, there was increased expenditure on account of new schemes for manual training in secondary schools, of scholarships in non-European schools, and of enhanced provision for boarding grants to Indian orphanages, for teaching grants to secondary and special schools under private management and for increased grants to District Educational Councils to meet establishment charges.

Medical

The expenditure under "Medical" increased from Rs. 88·67 lakhs in 1933–34 to Rs. 91·94 lakhs in 1934–35. This increase (Rs. 3·27 lakhs) is partly due to the introduction of new schemes of expenditure, such as, the purchase of radium in the form of bromide and the employment of the staff for the preparation of radium in the X-ray institute in the General Hospital, Madras, the purchase of apparatus for the Institute, the purchase of furniture for the new pathology block in the Medical College, Madras, and the partial opening of the new surgical block in the Government General Hospital, Madras. Enhanced building, equipment and maintenance grants were also sanctioned to certain institutions.

Agriculture

The increase of Rs. 1·41 lakhs in 1934–35 under Agriculture is mainly due to the Government's contribution towards the cost of acquisition of lands for the sugarcane station at Gudiyattam and the fruit research station in the Cuddapah district, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the opening of an agricultural research station at Pattukottai in the Tanjore district during the year. The sanction of additional staff for work connected with land mortgage banks and the employment for a full year of the staff sanctioned in the latter half of the previous year for execution work connected with co-operative societies, also contributed to the increase in expenditure.

Industries

The increase of Rs. 7·12 lakhs in 1934–35 as compared with the previous year was due, as already explained, to the application of the gross budgeting system to Government commercial concerns, viz., the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras, and the Cinchona department, as a result of which the gross receipts as well as the gross expenditure of these concerns are now shown in the departmental accounts, instead of only the net result (gain or loss) of the working of the concerns as hitherto.

Civil works

The decrease of Rs. 13·33 lakhs under this head was chiefly due to reduced expenditure on grants

to local bodies for roads and bridges, for village communication and for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department. Reduced expenditure on works financed from the Road Development account also contributed to the decrease under this head.

Famine

The increase of Rs. 1·96 lakhs in 1934-35 was due to the expenditure incurred on famine relief operations undertaken in Anantapur and Bellary during the latter part of the year, whereas there was no famine in the year 1933-34.

Superannuation allowances and pensions

The expenditure in 1934-35 exceeded that in 1933-34 by Rs. 3·09 lakhs. This was due to the increase in the pension list and to the smaller amount of pensions commuted in the year.

Commutation of pensions

The decrease of Rs. 3·20 lakhs was due to the number of applications for commutation being less than in the previous year.

Capital outlay on construction of Irrigation, etc., works

There was a decrease in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 11·12 lakhs under this head, due mainly to the low expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the Kattalai Scheme which were in the closing stages. The decrease was partly set off by a larger outlay under the Kistna Delta system.

Capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22·77 lakhs against Rs. 18·22 lakhs in the previous year. The increase (Rs. 4·55 lakhs) is due to extensions to sub-stations of Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode for supply of power to the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam line, the construction of the Mukurti dam, and the execution of the Trichinopoly extension, Palni, Karur, Theni-Periyakulam-Bodinayakkanur and Pollachi-Udumalpet Schemes.

Famine Relief Fund

242. The opening balance at the credit of the Famine Relief Fund on 1st April 1934 was Rs. 59·86 lakhs. As this exceeded the prescribed balance of Rs. 40 lakhs, no provision was made for transfer to the fund in the year. No amount was also withdrawn from the fund for expenditure on famine relief or other objects. A sum of Rs. 1·67 lakhs was credited to the fund during the year on account of interest on the amount at credit of the

fund and recoveries on famine expenditure. The closing balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 61·53 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

243. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, opened in 1934–35 with a balance of Rs. 458·66 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 447·98 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators sanctioned in 1934–35, amounted to Rs. 8·52 lakhs as against Rs. 7·95 lakhs in the previous year. The loan advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act amounted to a negligible sum. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 9·75 lakhs (for its lighting scheme Rs. 3·75 lakhs, drainage Rs. 5·00 lakhs, and housing scheme Rs. 1·00 lakh). The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 15·67 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 0·64 lakh. Advances to Kallar co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 0·32 lakh and loans to co-operative building societies to Rs. 2·07 lakhs. The loans disbursed to co-operative societies for the acquisition of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas, to fish-curers for storage sheds and to Chenchus for the purchase of bulls and agricultural implements were negligible.

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

244. No advance was obtained during 1934–35 by the Madras Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under rule 25 of the Devolution Rules. The sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund during the year, towards the outstanding balances of the advances taken during the period 1921–22 to 1932–33 to meet capital and other miscellaneous expenditure, amounted to Rs. 26·65 lakhs (productive purposes Rs. 22·24 lakhs and other purposes Rs. 4·41 lakhs).

Special funds

245. The following table summarises the transactions in funds raised from special sources, and devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial).

Statement of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) transactions for the year 1934-35 including supplemental adjustments.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					Charges.					Closing balance.	
	Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (4) and (5).	Sale of securities.	Face value of securities purchased.	Ordinary charges.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (10) and (11).	Purchase of securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (12) and (13).	Cash.	Securities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cantonment Funds	31,572 3 9	31,552 8 0	1,13,806 13 3	...	1,13,806 13 3	12,166 4 7	...	1,23,334 12 4	...	1,23,334 12 4	...	11,100 0 0	1,23,334 12 4	34,210 9 3	20,462 8 0
Minor Ports Fund	7,75,069 4 9	41,40,950 0 0	7,99,402 2 8	20,322 0 0	8,19,724 2 8	7,05,408 0 0	15,29,200 0 0	3,28,819 6 8	...	3,28,819 6 8	16,25,603 7 8	6,16,660 0 0	19,54,422 14 4	3,45,778 9 1	50,53,490 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds	26,798 6 5	1,97,830 0 0	94,272 12 11	...	94,272 12 11	27,966 8 0	62,330 0 0	69,137 14 11	...	69,137 14 11	63,661 3 10	26,930 0 0	1,32,799 2 9	16,238 8 7	2,33,230 0 0
Cochin Port Fund	1,45,689 1 10	6,31,560 0 0	2,82,016 0 1	...	2,82,016 0 1	5,87,313 2 2	41,600 0 0	8,11,715 9 0	...	8,11,715 9 0	43,325 13 2	5,40,960 0 0	8,55,041 6 2	1,59,976 13 11	1,32,200 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	1,90,569 15 10	2,66,300 0 0	2,33,192 4 10	...	2,33,192 4 10	...	2,60,000 0 0	54,965 8 3	...	54,965 8 3	2,79,884 10 5	...	3 34,850 2 8	88,912 2 0	5,26,300 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	1,62,982 4 7	17,000 0 0	4,94,128 14 6	...	4,94,128 14 6	...	1,500 0 0	2,57,698 6 5	1,78,452 13 0	4,36,151 3 5	1,650 3 4	...	4,37,801 6 9	2,19,309 12 4	18,500 0 0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefits Fund	1,661 2 7	13,720 0 0	3,624 5 0	...	3,624 5 0	...	...	3,218 6 9	...	3,218 6 9	...	...	3,218 6 9	2,067 0 10	13,720 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	4,40,040 15 11	17,05,910 0 0	14,67,531 13 10	...	14,67,531 13 10	2,21,961 13 1	3,97,260 0 0	9,82,710 14 1	3,94,804 4 0	13,77,515 2 1	4,13,238 10 0	2,17,100 0 0	17,90,753 12 1	3,38,780 14 9	19,76,070 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund ...	3,26,249 5 2	20,00,000 0 0	6,81,921 1 8	...	6,81,921 1 8	...	*	7,22,137 1 5	...	7,22,137 1 5	...	...	7,22,137 1 5	2,80,033 5 5	20,00,000 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	13,559 10 6	49,09,602 8 0	5,86,221 5 6	...	5,86,221 5 6	1,75,685 15 0	*	6,94,882 15 7	...	6,94,882 15 7	70,256 0 4	*	7,65,138 15 11	10,327 15 1	47,76,960 15 0
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	23,378 11 7	8,02,500 0 0	5,56,169 6 8	...	5,56,169 6 8	1,61,540 11 8	*	4,58,758 8 7	...	4,58,758 8 7	2,66,100 0 0	*	7,24,858 8 7	16,230 5 4	8,57,100 0 0

* Information not available.

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

CUSTOMS

Finance

246. The total revenue receipts (including salt import duty and miscellaneous) of the Presidency rose by Rs. 25·29 lakhs to Rs. 514·33 lakhs. Import duty accounted for Rs. 497·86 lakhs. The receipts from export duties decreased by Rs. 0·59 lakh to Rs. 3·43 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of rice and raw skins.

The total expenditure of the Customs department throughout the Presidency inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Darbars, amounted to Rs. 39·48 lakhs.

Offences

Of the offences detected by the Customs Department, 276 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,145 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

SALT

General

247. During the year the combined Salt and Customs (Outports) department continued to be administered by the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Madras, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners. The excise duty on salt remained at Rs. 1-9-0 a maund throughout the year. The life of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, as amended, was extended to 30th April 1936.

The Manakkudi factory in the Ramnad district was ordered to be closed from 1st January 1935 as sale of salt had been steadily falling from year to year. It was also decided that the Ennore factories in the Chingleput district should be closed from 1st January 1936 as factories for the sale of salt to Government. With a view, however, to alleviate any hardship to the existing licensees, the Government of India ordered the re-opening of the factories from 2nd January 1936 under modified excise conditions, if the existing licensees wished to work under these conditions, and further ordered that certain special concessions would be granted temporarily to these licensees.

Manufacture

Weather conditions were more favourable for manufacture than in the previous year and the

output of salt in the year was 136·74 lakhs of maunds made up of 131·91 lakhs belonging to licensees and 4·83 lakhs of Government salt. Including the 68·96 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year and the 14·86 lakhs imported during the year, mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 220·56 lakhs of maunds.

Prices

The average wholesale price of salt per maund (82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.) exclusive of duty sold by excise licensees was 2 annas 11 pies as compared with 3 annas in 1933-34. The average price of salt sold by Government fell from 4 annas 6 pies to 3 annas 3 pies. The average retail price of salt at head-quarter stations varied from Rs. 1-15-6 to Rs. 3-5-11 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Issues

The total quantity of salt issued amounted to 134·27 lakhs of maunds, as compared with 139·88 lakhs in 1933-34, giving a net closing balance of 81·86 lakhs on 31st March 1935 after deducting wastages. The decrease in issues was due to abnormal removals and stocking of salt towards the end of the previous year, by merchants who anticipated an enhancement of duty. The quantity exported to Calcutta during the year was 4·12 lakhs of maunds as against 3·48 lakhs of maunds in 1933-34.

Finance

The total receipts were Rs. 174·71 lakhs as against Rs. 188·55 lakhs in 1933-34. The fall in receipts was due to the decrease in issues of salt during the year. The total charges amounted to Rs. 12·77 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 12·82 lakhs in the previous year.

Conces-sions

The concession under the Delhi Pact, permitting residents in villages to collect or make salt for local consumption free of duty, which owing to abuse had been withdrawn from the Anantapur district and certain taluks of the Bellary district was restored towards the close of the year, in view of the famine conditions prevailing in those areas. In the Darsi taluk of the Nellore district, however, the concession was withdrawn during the year on account of its extensive abuse.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

248. During the year, one Income-tax Officer was dismissed from the service and one officiating Income-tax Officer was reverted to his permanent post as Assistant Income-tax Officer as a result of disciplinary action taken against them. The appeals preferred by them are pending before the Central Board of Revenue. The Probationary Income-tax Officer appointed in April 1934 continued to be on probation. The two Telugu Non-Brahmin Assistant Income-tax Officers directly recruited in April 1932 were confirmed as Assistant Income-tax Officers and were tried as Income-tax Officers in short acting vacancies. Two vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Income-tax Officers were filled up in the year, one by the promotion of a clerk, and the other by the direct recruitment of a Muhammadan. The four temporary clerks sanctioned for the Madras offices to cope with the extra work and the two investigation clerks sanctioned for the City were continued throughout the year. The normal work in the Madras offices continued to be heavy and the question of creating a new circle is under consideration.

In connection with the assessment of lower incomes (Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000), which continued throughout the year, a temporary staff consisting of 30 Assistant Income-tax Officers (of whom 20 were empowered to make assessments of income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000), 3 head c lerks, 87 routine clerks, and 44 peons was sanctioned and employed in April. Four more clerks were appointed later in July 1934. Towards the end of the year, the staff was reduced in circles where the work had been completed and on 31st March 1935, the temporary staff employed for lower incomes work was 19 Assistant Income-tax Officers (14 with powers), 3 head clerks, 72 routine clerks and 32 peons. The temporary Assistant Commissioner's range created in December 1932 was made permanent in March 1935.

During the year, all incomes continued to be assessed as in the previous year and at the same rates.

Trade conditions

The year 1933–34 on the income of which assessments were made in 1934–35 was another lean year like the previous ones from the point of view of trade, commerce and industry. Almost all the branches of business continued to suffer badly. The price of the chief agricultural products such as paddy, cotton, groundnuts, etc., remained low. The imports of rice from Burma and Siam hampered the business in rice and paddy and many rice mills had to be closed down during the year. Trade in cotton and groundnuts showed poor results. The market for the staple commercial products of the West Coast, viz., copra, pepper, coconuts, coir yarn and timber showed no sustained improvement. Indian yarn and cloth made no headway against Japanese competition which had practically stifled the trade in lunghis and Madras handkerchiefs. The cotton mills at Madura, Madras and Coimbatore fared badly. The trade in luxury articles continued to be depressed. Business in the manufacture and sale of brass vessels was not very profitable. Weaving and cloth printing received a great setback from the competition of Japanese articles. The distillery and sugar factories did not fulfil expectations. The tanning industry did not flourish owing to the want of demand in the English and American markets. Mica mining was not prosperous. The economic depression continued to hit the bankers and money-lenders. The Nattukottai Chettis still continued to suffer to some extent from the disturbances in Burma. The Marwari money-lenders of the north withdrew a large part of their capital and some of them even closed down their businesses on account of heavy losses. Irrecoverable loans constituted the most conspicuous feature of a money-lender's profit and loss account. Agriculturists and businessmen who depend upon borrowed capital to a large extent, found it very difficult to obtain money and the activities of the co-operative societies were too restricted to deal with the situation. People were content with the smaller rates of interest offered by banks and *nidhis* and invested their surplus cash with them, while others, with

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

a speculative turn of mind, took to investments in securities and made profits out of the fluctuations in the Stock market. In general however it may be said that the economic conditions were slightly better than they were in the year 1932–33 and there were indications of a revival of trade. This was reflected in the increased demand in the case of the two shipping companies assessed here. The number of tramp steamers assessed increased by six. The income of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway also showed an increase. The South Indian Railway, however, showed a fall in income. The rise in the price of rubber in Malaya gave some relief to Nattukottai Chetti bankers who own extensive rubber gardens. The state of the tea industry was bettered as a result of the passing of the Tea Control Act. Manufacture of beedies and the cultivation of tobacco in the Guntūr and Kistna districts prospered well. The tile factories on the West Coast and the coffee trade in South Kanara fared better than in the previous year. Trade in automobiles was also more favourable.

Financial results

The number of assessees rose from 96,908 at the beginning of the year to 105,080 at the close. The increase was mainly due, as in the previous year, to the introduction of a large number of assessees with incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 154·73 lakhs as against Rs. 158·28 lakhs in 1933–34 under income-tax and Rs. 15·68 lakhs against Rs. 14·94 lakhs under super-tax. The net collections were Rs. 147·75 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 14·61 lakhs under super-tax against Rs. 152·97 lakhs and Rs. 14·68 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The incidence of income-tax demand in the year under review was As. 5–11 per head of population and Rs. 165 per head of assessee as compared with As. 6–1 and Rs. 184, respectively, last year. The fall was partly due to the increase in the number of assessees with lower incomes. The total income brought under assessment in the year was Rs. 24·79 crores against Rs. 25·98 crores in the previous year. The fall in demand which was mainly under the head

"business" was due to the adverse trade conditions and the economic depression. The demand under "interest on securities" also fell by about a lakh.

Refunds under income-tax and super-tax during the year amounted to Rs. 25·31 lakhs and Rs. 0·36 lakh against Rs. 26·32 lakhs and Rs. 0·41 lakh, respectively, in the previous year. Refunds

The expenditure in 1934–35 was Rs. 11·39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10·62 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure

During the year the Local Government were not entitled to any share in the income-tax revenue under Devolution Rule 15, as the assessed income of the year was less than the standard figure of 1920–21 as revised in accordance with the transfers of business cases during the year 1934–35.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

249. See supra, Chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

OPIUM, EXCISE AND STAMPS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1934–35; Administration Report on Stamps for the year 1934–35*]

250. During the year, consumption showed a further decrease under country spirits and opium but there was an increase under foreign liquor, beer and ganja and in the number of trees marked during the first ten months of the toddy year 1934–35. General

There was a further increase in the number of cases reported during the year under illicit distillation and similar offences. The acute economic depression decreased the purchasing power of the drinking classes and the average wage-earner found the retail sale price of licit arrack too high. The illicit distiller stepped in

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

to supply the liquor at comparatively low prices, as the demand for it at a price which the consumers could afford to pay still existed. Illicit distillation proved so profitable that it developed almost into a cottage industry in certain parts of the Presidency. The executive staff was strengthened in a few of the worst affected areas and more funds were provided for the grant of rewards and for meeting expenses in connection with raids on suspected localities. A reduction (by about 25 per cent) in the duty on arrack as a necessary part of the campaign against illicit distillation was ordered with effect from 1st April 1935.

The experiment of the sale of arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town was continued. It cannot be said to have been a success, but it did meet the demand of a certain class of consumers. Prohibition of the sale of liquor of any kind to any member of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris, except on a medical certificate, was continued. The rules for the mufassal Excise Licensing Boards were amended so as to provide for the constitution of Boards for municipalities with a population of over 45,000. In consequence of the amendment, Boards were formed for four more municipalities.

Opium

251. The issue price of opium remained at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts. The number of shops sold rose from 556 in the previous year to 562. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 34·52 lakhs as against Rs. 35·31 lakhs in the previous year. Of the revenue realized, Rs. 9·78 lakhs represented shop rentals.

Offences

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act decreased from 115 in the previous year to 113. The activities of opium smugglers operating for Ceylon were much as usual.

Excise

Country spirits

252. There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack. The situation in respect of illicit distillation deteriorated markedly in some of the districts in which arrack was being issued at less strength and it was also found

inexpedient to enforce different strengths for different districts when the taste for the stronger liquor was common everywhere. The issue strength was raised uniformly to 35° U.P. in all the districts in the Presidency with effect from 1st April 1934. The rates of duty however were left unaltered except in the frontier tracts of the South Arcot district where the duty was fixed at Rs. 5 per gallon of 35° U.P. The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas was in force in the year in certain taluks of the Tanjore and Ramnad districts. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits increased from 5,400 to 5,433. The consumption decreased from 827,706 proof gallons to 811,456 proof gallons.

Revenue

The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 123·41 lakhs as against Rs. 131·39 lakhs in the previous year.

Agency tracts

There was no change in the system on which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery System was 162,290 gallons of 60° U.P. Mohwa arrack as against 172,373 gallons in the previous year. In the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, 19 combined shop and still licences were sold under the Outstill system as against 18 last year.

Offences

The number of cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 5,239 to 5,421.

Toddy

253. The suspension of the provisions of the Abkari Act relating to toddy in the Gudalur and Wynad taluks, where it was noticed that there were a number of tappable trees and that tapping was actually being conducted, was withdrawn, and the exemption of toddy from the provisions of the Act was confined to the remaining areas of the Nilgiris district where there seems to be neither toddy tapping nor many sago palms. The limit of private possession of toddy without a licence was fixed at one dram in the Gudalur and Wynad taluks and the tree-tapping rules were extended to them. No toddy shops were opened,

but tree-owners were allowed, on payment of full tree-tax, the concession of tapping one sago palm each for the drawing of fermented toddy for bona fide domestic consumption, but not for sale. There were no changes in the rates of tree-tax and in the limit of possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1934–35, 1,006,147 coconuts, 545,802 palmyras, 605,956 dates and 3,554 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total number in terms of coconuts was 1,781,094 as compared with 1,772,553 in the previous year. The number of shops sold for the lease was 9,929.

Revenue — The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,26,91,845 as against Rs. 2,26,37,656 in the previous year.

Agency tracts — The tree-tax system was continued in the areas where it was in force and it was extended to 22 more villages in three taluks of the East Gōdāvari Agency, with effect from 1st October 1934.

Sweet juice — No changes were made in the areas where tapping for sweet juice was under control.

Offences — Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy increased from 8,957 to 9,153.

Foreign liquor — 254. There were no changes in the rates of duty, the number (18) of licences for the consumption of foreign liquor on the premises and the number (27) of licences for the sale of beer. The number of retail "off" licences remained unaltered at 155. There was an increase in consumption under all the heads. This is attributed to the popularity of foreign liquor not only amongst the educated classes, but also amongst the middle classes amongst whom the taste for foreign liquor in preference to arrack is reported to be spreading.

Spirituous medicinal and other preparations — The rate of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations, etc., manufactured in bond in the Madras Presidency continued at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The duty on spirits contained in medicinal preparations, culinary, aerated water and

other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into the Madras Presidency by land or under bond by sea, continued to be Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 respectively. A new pharmaceutical laboratory for the manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations was established by the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited.

The total revenue from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 1,369,781 to Rs. 1,292,585. Revenue

255. Forty licences were issued for cultivation of ganja at Santharavur in the Guntūr district. The outturn was 789 maunds and 40 tolas of ganja and 214 maunds of bhang. It was decided to continue the special staff for the botanical investigation of ganja for a further period of five years from 1st May 1934 and to change its venue to some place near Santharavur. There was no actual investigation, however, during the year, on account of the transfer from Mathigiri. **Intoxicating drugs** Ganja and bhang

The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer, respectively. The consumption of ganja and bhang and their preparations amounted to 44,586 seers as against 44,201 seers in the previous year. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs declined from Rs. 21·35 lakhs to Rs. 20·36 lakhs. Seventy-nine cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year.

The total sales of cocaine amounted to 3 lb. 1 oz. 388 grains (4 lb. 1 oz. 130 grains last year). Cocaine.

256. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps during the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 1,35,56,936. The decrease of Rs. 8·97 lakhs as compared with the receipts for the preceding year was due to the decrease in litigation owing to the economic depression and the raising of court-fees. Receipts on account of the sale of non-judicial stamps were lower than those of last year by Rs. 2·03 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 81,53,849. The decrease is attributed to the receipts realized from the sale of the **Stamps**

new revenue adhesive stamps having been less than the fixed assignment on account of the share of the unified stamps made to provincial revenues by nearly Rs. 79,000. Other factors that contributed to the decrease were the slump in trade and the fall in the prices of agricultural products as a result of which there was a considerable fall in the sale and lease value of land and other property.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

257. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 as amended in 1931-32, and page 154 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency, 1932-33.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1934)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1934; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

258. The mid-year population of 1934 based on the intercensal increase during 1921 to 1931 by the method of geometrical progression was 46,659,269 while the population estimated on the accruing excess of births over deaths and that of immigration over emigration was 47,023,045. Excluding the population of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and that of the Agencies of Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts where no proper system of registration exists, the vital statistics related, however, only to a population of 45,175,880.

Registration of vital statistics

259. In spite of the improvement in the work of compilation of vital statistics of non-municipal areas now being done under the control of the Director of Public Health, registration of births and deaths continued to be defective in most of the districts. The extent of this defective registration is illustrated by the detection, by the Health Staff in the districts, of 22,661 births and

8,148 deaths that were not registered previously. The people have not sufficiently realized the compulsory provisions of the law and only a few of the defaulters were prosecuted under the Act, The registration of vital statistics in municipalities, rural towns and villages continued to be poor. Twenty-nine per cent of the total number of rural towns registered low birth-rates of less than 30 per mille and no fewer than 10 municipalities registered birth-rates of less than 30 per mille while in 5 municipalities, the registered death-rate was less than 20 per mille—a clear demonstration of defective registration.

Births

260. The total number of registered births in the Presidency during 1934 was 1,633,996, giving a birth-rate of 36·17 per mille as compared with the birth-rate of 37·72 per mille for 1933 and the average rate of 37·40 per mille for the previous five years. The proportion of males to 100 females born was 105. Of the various religious communities, Muhammadans, as usual, showed the highest birth-rate per mille (38·25) ; the birth-rate among Hindus was 36·13 and among Christians 32·93. Tanjore and Ramnad districts recorded low birth-rates as usual. In all districts except Bellary, the birth-rate was in excess of the death-rate. The negative survival rate in Bellary was due to the prevalence of malaria, small-pox and plague during the year. The birth-rate in urban areas was 36·94 and in non-urban areas 36·05 per mille. There was a distinct rise in the birth-rates of several rural towns as compared with those of the previous year. This appears to be due to the improvement of registration in rural towns. The fact that in non-municipal areas, the ratio of still-births to live-births (9·5) per thousand was only about one-fifth of what it was in municipalities, without any reason for this variation, provides additional proof of faulty registration.

Deaths

261. During the year, 1,127,169 deaths were registered in the Presidency giving a death-rate of 24·95 per mille, as compared with 23·66 in 1933 and the average rate of 24·03 for the previous five years. There were 103 deaths among males for

every 100 deaths among females. As usual, the lowest mortality was recorded in the second quarter, suggesting that summer months are the healthiest in the Presidency. The average death-rate recorded by municipalities was 29·51 per mille and in rural towns 24·1 per mille. A classification of the figures by age and sex reveals the fact that the mortality among women at the child-bearing age (15 to 40) is markedly higher than among men of the same age. A further interesting fact disclosed by such classification is the lower death-rate in rural areas in all age-periods for both males and females, except in the age group 5 to 9 years, as compared with the death-rates in urban areas. This clearly demonstrates that the country-side is healthier than towns.

Chief diseases

Cholera

262. There was a phenomenal increase in the number of deaths from cholera from 3,851 in 1933 to 18,158 during the year under review. The number of deaths was the highest recorded within the last three years. The epidemic which was prevalent in the last quarter of 1933 continued during the first quarter of 1934 in the districts of West and East Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot, but during the third quarter, with the onset of the south-west monsoon, the epidemic increased in virulence in the Northern Circars and in the Chingleput, North and South Arcot, and Chittoor districts. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and six other districts in the last quarter of the year. The usual preventive measures were adopted but they continued to be merely palliative and did not strike at the root of the problem. The provision of protected water-supply on a large scale appears to be an immediate necessity.

Smallpox

A severe epidemic of smallpox was prevalent in the Presidency during the year, causing 18,088 deaths against 10,745 in 1933. The mortality was the highest recorded since 1926. Kurnool district suffered most. An analysis of the statistics arranged according to age groups reveals that the degree of the immunity in the adults is less than that in the infants. This shows the need for

re-vaccination among the adults. Re-vaccination has been made compulsory throughout the Presidency in all the compulsory areas except the town of Madras.

Plague

There was a welcome decline, from 2,591 in 1933 to 2,358 during the year, in the mortality from plague. The epidemic was particularly severe in the districts of Bellary, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem. The one notable feature of the year was the occurrence of pneumonic plague in North Arcot and Chittoor districts. Vigorous preventive measures including inoculations, evacuation, sun-disinfection and rat-destruction kept the epidemic under control. For destruction of rats, fumigation with cyanogas was extensively adopted in the districts of Madura, Bellary and Anantapur. No fewer than 123,938 inoculations were performed during the year.

Fevers

The number of deaths from fevers was 325,050 against 300,182 in the previous year. It is not possible to draw any definite conclusions from the high mortality rate under "fevers" as influenza, malaria, enteric and several other diseases are included by village headmen in the all-embracing term "fever".

Malaria

Anti-malarial measures were conducted as in the previous year in seven centres in the Vizagapatam Agency purely under Government auspices. In addition to these centres, anti-malarial work was also in progress in the Vizagapatam Municipality and in Rameswaram island. One thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds of quinine were distributed during the year among 108,296 persons. About 64·9 per mille received treatment in the thirteen districts in which the scheme of free distribution of quinine was in force. Malarial surveys were carried out during the year in several areas mainly in connection with reporting upon the need for extension of the scheme of free distribution of quinine.

Dysentery and diarrhœa

The number of deaths (97,844) caused by these diseases remained more or less stationary. The highest mortality was registered in the months which synchronise with the monsoons. This

appears to indicate that the diseases were caused by the pollution of water-supplies.

The anti-leprosy measures were continued vigorously. The number of leprosy clinics rose from 303 to 405 during the year and the number of patients treated in 1934 was 49,350 against 44,622 in 1933. District Leprosy Councils were formed in 19 districts with the object of co-ordinating all anti-leprosy measures and it is hoped that a steady advance would be made in tackling this important problem. Leprosy

The mortality from respiratory diseases increased from 105,828 in 1933 to 107,742 during the year. The Nilgiris registered the highest mortality. Respiratory diseases

The maternal mortality rate, exclusive of municipalities, ranged from 18·49 per thousand births in Tanjore to 4·23 per thousand births in the Nilgiris. In the municipalities, the rate varied from 1·99 in Adōni to 31·05 in Tiruvarur. These surprising variations in the figures are obviously the results of defective registration. Deaths from child-birth increased from 13,565 in 1933 to 13,902 during the year. A gratifying feature of the year was the marked progress in the maternity and child welfare work. The total allotment made for this work by the District Boards and Municipalities increased from Rs. 1,52,105 in the previous year to Rs. 2,12,523. A number of maternity and child welfare centres under local bodies were opened and nine health visitors were employed. One hundred and ninety midwives were employed for domiciliary service under local bodies. The midwives in the rural areas of Coimbatore, Ramnad and West Gōdāvari districts did good work and conducted 680 labour cases and paid 14,378 home visits to ante-natal and post-natal cases during the year. The expenditure of local bodies was directed along right channels and the work done was definitely promising. Maternal and infantile mortality

263. The number of Registrars of Births and Deaths declined from 1,146 to 1,141 during the year. Of this number only 27 performed their functions under the Act. Fifty births and 15 European and Europeans British subjects

deaths were registered as compared with an equal number of births and 6 deaths in the previous year. Three hundred and nineteen marriages of European Christians and 15,993 marriages of Indian Christians took place during the year as against 335 and 14,406 respectively in the previous year. Fifty-nine marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1872.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1934)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General

264. Emigration for unskilled work was permitted only to Malaya and Ceylon during the year. As a result of the improvement in the rubber industry, assisted emigration to Malaya was resumed in May 1934 on a non-recruited "voluntary" basis. Recruitment by kanganis was also allowed but only in the case of a few tea and oil palm estates which had no established labour connection with India. During the year, 18,950 emigrants and 10,851 non-emigrants went to Malaya through the port of Madras and 10,689 emigrants and 4,996 non-emigrants through the port of Negapatam. Failure of the monsoons and the low prices for agricultural produce with the consequent low agricultural wages and scarcity of employment gave a strong impetus to emigration, especially as continuity of employment and a better standard of life are obtainable in Malaya. With the advent of better trade conditions, the estates in Ceylon were anxious to strengthen their labour force and the labourers here were only too eager to avail themselves of the opportunity, with the result that the number of labourers who emigrated to Ceylon nearly went up to the record figure of 1927, the actual numbers being 88,808 emigrants and 51,799 non-emigrants. Dhanushkodi was the port of embarkation for Ceylon. The minimum cash wages were increased from November 1934, the increase being roughly one

anna for adults and eight pies for children. A great majority of the emigrants to Ceylon were recruited by kanganis.

There was no emigration of skilled labourers to Malaya through the port of Madras, but 63 emigrants for skilled work were registered in the port of Negapatam. Three hundred and sixty-eight skilled workers proceeded to Ceylon through the port of Dhanushkodi and nineteen through Tuticorin.

Health

Cholera unfortunately broke out among the first batch of emigrants at Avadi and up to the end of the year, there were 28 imported cases with 13 deaths. There were 125 cases of sickness and 2 deaths among emigrants in the depot at Negapatam. At Mandapam, 125,849 persons were treated for Ankylostomiasis and 33,939 were supplied with clothes free of cost. Altogether there were 40 deaths in the places of accommodation at ports of embarkation as against 4 last year.

Returning emigrants

The number of emigrants returning to India could not be actually estimated as many of them pay their own fares and get merged in the general passenger list, but 4,189 were repatriated or assisted to return to India from Malaya and Ceylon. Old age and poor health were the chief reasons for their return. Forty-five emigrants returned from Fiji of whom 15 were paupers.

Assisted repatriates from South Africa

265. Under the "assisted emigration" scheme, 840 emigrants returned to India from South Africa as against 559 in the previous year. All the emigrants were provided with railway tickets to their destination. A majority of the repatriates settled as agriculturists in villages and some secured employment in the City of Madras, whilst 41 emigrants availed themselves of the concession of re-entry and returned to the Union. Compassionate grants were sanctioned to three persons during the year by the Union Government and cash relief to the extent of Rs. 180 was afforded to destitute repatriates from the charity fund under the control of the Special Officer.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1934)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1934; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1934; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1934–35; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1934–35; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1934; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1933 to 30th September 1934; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

Medical institutions

266. The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1934 was 1,356 (1,107 in rural areas and 249 in urban areas) as against 1,336 (1,080 in rural areas and 256 in urban areas) in 1933. The following table shows the different classes of institutions at work as compared with the previous year :—

	1933.	1934.
1. State-public institutions ...	191	191
2. State-special institutions ...	29	28
3. Municipal and Local Fund institutions	496	506
4. Private institutions aided by the State	478	489
5. Private institutions not aided by the State	94	94
6. Railway medical institutions ...	48	48

The subsidized rural medical relief scheme was curtailed to a certain extent on account of financial stringency. The "visited dispensary system" which allows a medical officer to leave his permanent dispensary, if there is not sufficient work to engage him fully, for two fixed days a week at specified hours and travel to other villages close by, was worked successfully in six districts and in the Vizagapatam Agency.

Medical relief

There was a general increase in the volume of medical relief afforded during the year. The number of in-door patients increased from 224,888 in 1933 to 231,623 and that of out-door patients from 15,722,769 to 16,006,374. Of the in-door patients treated, 140,684 were cured, 49,820 relieved, 24,572 discharged for other reasons and 11,327 died,

the death-rate being 4·89 as against 4·72 in 1933. The principal diseases were diseases of the skin, diseases of the eye, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tuberculosis, ulcerative inflammation, injuries (general and local) and malaria. The total number of beds increased from 9,625 to 10,658. The total number of operations performed in all classes of medical institutions was 571,988 as against 551,063 during 1933, the percentage of death being 0·28 (0·27 in 1933). There was a considerable increase in the total number of labour cases conducted (84,599 normal and 13,941 abnormal as against 72,749 normal and 9,275 abnormal in 1933). The number of leprosy clinics rose from 322 to 408 during the year. The total attendance also increased from 695,295 to 903,050. The number of leprosy cases treated increased from 44,628 in 1933 to 49,350 during the year. Several of the patients were considerably benefited by the treatment. In the course of the year, 6,708 new cases of venereal diseases were examined and treated at the General Hospital, Madras. Patients suffering from venereal diseases were also treated in all hospitals and dispensaries. It is a matter for regret that the number of patients suffering from tubercular diseases treated during the year rose to 66,478 as compared with 59,899 in the previous year.

Finance

The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 80,22,534 and Rs. 80,86,217, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1933 being Rs. 80,93,321 and Rs. 80,43,121.

Mental hospitals

267. The total number of mental patients who underwent treatment at the three mental hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair was 2,329 as against 2,261 in the previous year. Of those treated, 220 were cured, 129 improved, 60 did not improve, 42 were discharged for other reasons, 114 died and 1,764 remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal insanes treated during the year was 268 as against 266 in 1933. Sympathy, persuasion, suggestion, occupation, open-air recreation and amusements as well as rest, fresh air, liberal

diet, sedatives, hydrotheraphy and tonics were the chief means adopted for the treatment of patients. As in previous years, the incidence of insanity was highest during the active period of life (20 to 40 years). The chief causes of insanity among those admitted to the hospitals were mental stress, previous attack, heredity, *cannabis indica*, privation and starvation, epilepsy and neurosis.

Finance

The total receipts including those from paying patients amounted to Rs. 5,03,474 as against Rs. 5,08,292 in the previous year.

Medical education (1934-35)

Medical College, Madras

268. There were 890 students in the College during the year including 88 women students. The percentage of passes in the Final Examinations rose from 25·9 per cent in the previous year to 38·4 per cent. Special coaching classes for the Primary F.R.C.S. Examination were conducted at the College and eight candidates underwent the courses of instruction. Sixty candidates including 21 from Madras appeared for the Primary F.R.C.S. Examination in December 1934 and 21 candidates including 13 from Madras were successful. Research work was carried out in the special departments of the College, as usual.

Medical College, Vizagapatam

The strength of the College during the year rose to 230 as against 213 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S., Part II Examination, increased by 17·59 per cent to 40·32 per cent. During the year, all examinations except the final were held at Vizagapatam.

Medical schools

The total number of pupils in the Stanley Medical School, Madras, and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, was 544 as against 601 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the percentage of passes in the Final L.M.P. Board Examination from 50·69 to 43·11. The students of the Stanley Medical School won a number of trophies in games and sports during the year.

Pasteur Institute (1934)

269. The number of patients who underwent a complete course of treatment in the Pasteur Institute during the year under review was 414—a decrease of 3 patients as compared with the

previous year. There were no deaths from hydrophobia among those treated at the Institute. This was the second time in the history of the 28 years of the Institute that no deaths occurred. The number of persons who received a complete course of treatment at centres other than Coonoor was 8,073 and the number incompletely treated was 1,990. The total number of deaths from hydrophobia both among the completely and incompletely treated was 19. Two deaths occurred from jackal bite and the remaining 17 from dog bite. The total number of doses of anti-rabic vaccine issued during the year was 169,106 as against 143,626 in the previous year. The training of medical officers for taking charge of anti-rabic treatment centres was continued. An anti-rabic treatment centre was opened at Parvatipuram, Vizagapatam district, during the year. Two hundred and fifty-nine animals were treated with anti-rabic vaccine as against 335 animals in 1933. Of these 216 were dogs. The brains of 371 rabid or suspected rabid animals were received for examination, in the course of the year.

The King Institute, Guindy (October 1933 to September 1934)

270. The King Institute, Guindy, continued to manufacture and distribute vaccine lymph, bacterial vaccines and other supplies, and to examine specimens of food and drink. The practice of doing two insertions on one arm only was continued and the number of vaccinations reached the record figure of 4,397,599 compared with 3,676,409 last year. There was a record demand for and supply of cholera vaccine during the year—1,318,000 doses as compared with 389,875 doses last year. The demand for typhoid vaccine also increased, 35,450 being supplied as against 24,220 in the previous year. The number of doses of therapeutic vaccines supplied, however, declined by 3,000 doses. The number of Kahn and Wassermann tests rose this year from 33,489 to 39,193. The work of testing samples of water from the various water-supplies all over the Presidency continued. The condition of most of the municipal water-supply schemes during the year was generally satisfactory. Under the

provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 4,963 (2,927 in the previous year) samples were analysed of which 2,146 samples (43 per cent) were adulterated. There were 1,513 convictions for adulteration during the year.

Health propaganda

271. Health propaganda was continued with unabated vigour during the year, and every attempt was made to make the people familiar with the principles of health and hygiene and to win their co-operation in the furtherance of salutary public health measures. In this connection 139,186 lectures and short talks, 18,852 magic lantern demonstrations, 621 cinema shows, 1,461 health exhibitions and 813 health dramas were conducted. Seventy-eight lakhs of people were reached by these methods. Four new leaflets on leprosy, 15 leaflets on tuberculosis and a new set of coloured slides on plague were issued. A noteworthy feature of the propaganda work during the year was the utilization of gramaphone music comprising popular songs on diseases and child welfare.

National Health and Baby Week

272. The "Health Weeks" were celebrated in 8,046 centres as against 8,375 centres in 1935. The prevalence of epidemics and financial stringency were responsible for the non-celebration of the weeks in some centres. Apart from the adoption of novel methods of propaganda including the use of motor vans and wireless sets, the districts and municipalities concentrated their attention on some particular subject which was of local importance. For example, malaria was concentrated on in Bellary and cholera and smallpox in Guntūr.

The programme of celebrations included the usual lectures, magic lantern demonstrations, exhibitions, shows, health dramas and essay competitions in schools. In conjunction with the celebrations 4,735 baby shows were held, against 3,866 last year.

The District Cup for the best Health Week celebration was awarded to West Gōdāvari, the Municipal Shield to Bezwada and the Union Cup to Tiruvur in the Kistna district.

SANITATION (1934)

[*The Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1934*]

Municipalities

Water-supply and drainage schemes

273. Water-supply installations in Rajahmundry and Tiruvannamalai were brought into operation during the year, bringing the number of municipalities with protected water-supply to 41. Work on the Salem drainage scheme was completed by the Public Works Department and handed over to the municipality. The execution of drainage works in Bezwada, Salem and Tirupati was in progress during the year.

Conservancy

Several extensions and improvements to water-supply works were carried out by the municipal councils. Many municipalities constructed latrines and drains according to the type designs of the Public Health Board.

Rural areas

274. No new water-supply scheme came into operation. The water-supply scheme for Arkonam was in progress and the scheme for Tiruvallur was approved for execution. From the point of view of public health, the prime needs of rural areas are protected water-supply, drainage and proper disposal of rubbish and excreta. The rural sanitation staff consisting of a Rural Sanitation Officer and six Rural Sanitation units conducted a vigorous campaign comprising propaganda on hook-worm, which was largely prevalent in the Presidency, hook-worm treatment and the improvement of rural sanitation by the provision of latrines. Extensive propaganda was carried out and 193,273 treatments for hook-worm infection were administered by the sanitation staff and the medical authorities. Two detailed investigations on the prevalence of hook-worm infection were conducted during the year. In the matter of the provision of latrines, it has been found that the bore-hole and the trench types are most suitable. During the year, 2,512 latrine seats were constructed and 805 seats were reconstructed, most of the work being done in the Madura district. With a view to encourage people to put up

house latrines, ferro-concrete squatting slabs were given free of cost in the Madura district to those who had agreed to bear all other charges incidental to latrine construction. The result was satisfactory and 579 house latrines were constructed in the district during the year.

Fairs and festivals

Five hundred and seventy festivals were held during the year. Most of the important festivals in rural areas were supervised by the District Health Officers while the management of less important ones was entrusted to the Health Inspectors. In municipal areas, the Health Officers organized the festival arrangements. The arrangements in municipalities were generally satisfactory but in other areas in a few districts, the recommendations of the Public Health Department were not given effect to in full. However, all the festivals during the first half of the year passed off without any outbreak of cholera. During the second half there were a few imported cases in five important festivals, but prompt and effective steps were taken to check the spread of the disease. A prominent feature of the year was the preliminary investigation carried out in connection with the Ardodayam festival, which takes place once in about 30 years at a number of sea-side places. The festival actually took place in February 1935 and it is gratifying to record that with the co-operation of all concerned, the occasion passed off very satisfactorily in all the different centres.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1934–35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

General

275. A severe epidemic of smallpox was prevalent in the Presidency during the year causing 18,088 deaths against 10,745 in 1933. The mortality was the highest recorded since 1926. Kurnool reported the largest number of deaths (2,344). The year witnessed an important change

in the history of vaccination administration, namely, the abolition of taluk boards and the transfer of control to the district boards, which effected centralization of control and uniformity of procedure. It further enabled the District Health Officers to concentrate the staff in infected localities and to conduct mass vaccination. Another noteworthy feature of the year was the appointment by some local bodies of women vaccinators to facilitate vaccination among the gosha communities.

Operations (1934-35)

276. The number of primary and secondary vaccination operations performed during the year was 1,381,176 as against 1,297,829 in the previous year, whilst 3,842,744 persons were re-vaccinated as against 3,254,926 last year. The increased outturn was due to the prevalence of smallpox in epidemic form and the vigorous preventive campaign carried on by the Health staff. The enforcement of compulsory re-vaccination resulted in a marked increase in re-vaccination figures. The percentage of successful vaccinations was 95·5 under primary vaccination and 26·5 under re-vaccination. Of children under one year, 638,360 were successfully vaccinated in the Presidency.

Finance

277. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,26,400 as against Rs. 7,10,400 last year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was As. 3-9, or a pie more than in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

278. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 as amended in 1931–32.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1934–35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education*]

General

279. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 was amended with a view to eliminating wastage by the adoption of a modified form of compulsion and an effective method of enforcing it. The embargo on new schemes for the provision of buildings and equipment to aided elementary schools was removed under certain conditions. The maximum teaching grant admissible to aided colleges was fixed at half the approved cost of maintenance *plus* the amount of fee income foregone. The system of admitting to aid building schemes relating to institutions under private management and including them in a list of approved schemes was allowed to continue subject to certain conditions. In view of the abnormal increase in the number of pupils claiming educational concessions admissible to children of ex-army men, the Government ordered, subject to certain conditions, that no new concessions should be given to children born after 16th September 1921. Payment of grants to Public Libraries on the post-payment system was introduced with arrangements for periodical inspection of such libraries. The arrangements made for the control of elementary

schools in the Agency areas was ordered to be continued for a further period of five years. It was decided that at least 50 per cent of the candidates selected for admission to training colleges and schools should possess not less than one year's teaching experience in a recognized school and that the rule may be relaxed in the case of depressed classes, Muslims and women.

Statistics

280. There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 50,616 to 50,391 ; their strength, however, increased from 2,967,672 to 3,053,446. The number of private institutions fell from 1,467 to 1,171 and their strength from 51,688 to 40,757. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population of the Presidency was 6·6 as against 6·5 in 1933-34.

University and Collegiate Education
Statistics

281. Including the Annamalai University, there were 39 colleges for men, of which 25 were first-grade colleges. The Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, ceased to work at the end of the year and the Hindu College, Masulipatam, became a first-grade college. The number of students in arts colleges for men was 10,344 as against 10,962 in the previous year. The number of students reading in oriental colleges increased from 748 to 761. Four new oriental colleges came into existence during the year. The strength of professional colleges for men rose from 2,275 to 2,292. The number that took the Honours courses was 795 compared with 759 last year.

Madras University

Ordinances relating to the recognition of examinations and degrees of other Universities as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and examinations of this University were amended on the lines suggested by the Inter-University Board. The rules of eligibility of Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders for admission to University courses of study were also amended. Courses and titles in oriental learning for Urdu and Unani medicine were instituted. The working hours of the University Library were extended up to 8 p.m. as an experimental measure. Good progress was made in the construction of the

Library, the departmental buildings, the examination hall and the botany laboratory.

The strength of the University Training Corps was 15 officers, 7 under-officers, and 614 other ranks. The results of practice in musketry were satisfactory and encouraging. Thirteen officers, 7 under-officers, and 579 other ranks attended the usual annual training camp. The Willingdon shield was again won by the Christian College Contingent.

Andhra University

A regulation requiring candidates to appear for all the three parts of the Intermediate examination on the first occasion was passed. The combinations of the subjects which the students should choose for study under Part III were also fixed. Two fellowships were instituted during the year to encourage research in medicine. The University Hostel was reorganized.

Annamalai University

The "Elements of Economics" was included in the list of optional subjects for the Intermediate examination. Regulations for the B.A., and B.Sc. degree examinations were passed enabling the candidates to take two optionals separately. Botany and zoology were included in the list of additional subjects for the B.Sc. degree examination. In order to train the candidates to compose verses of short length in strict conformity with the rules of prosody, "Logic and Versification" was included in the courses of study for the Vidwan title. It was also decided to arrange for classes for the B.A., and B.Sc. courses for the benefit of those who pass the Intermediate examination in September. During the year, fourteen research studentships were awarded. A research department was started to promote higher studies and research in Tamil and South Indian culture and the institution of higher research degrees such as Ph.D., D.Sc., and D.Litt., was under consideration.

Secondary education

282. The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 537 to 541 but their strength fell from 179,411 to 177,220. The number of girls reading in these schools rose from 6,737 to 7,368.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety-three candidates of whom 883 were girls completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificate course during the year. Ninety-nine pupils belonging to depressed classes and 46 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Total direct expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 81·66 lakhs to Rs. 81·10 lakhs, public funds contributing 37 per cent and fees 54 per cent. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 44–12–7 as against Rs. 44–6–1 in the previous year and the average fee paid was Rs. 23–15–7.

Elementary education

283. The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 43,976 to 43,787, but their strength increased from 2,338,608 to 2,417,410. The number of higher elementary schools was 1,631 as compared with 1,572 in 1933–34. The majority of these were local board schools. The total number of teachers in elementary schools was 96,102 of whom 64,643 were trained.

There were 1,433 panchayat schools for boys working during the year besides four schools intended for girls. Seventy-one new schools were opened. Fifty-five schools were abolished either on account of low attendance or for their persistent refusal to admit depressed class pupils or on the ground that the panchayat boards did not conduct the schools satisfactorily. The total number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 58,813 of whom 9,102 were girls. The number of teachers employed was 1,891. The total expenditure on teaching grants during the year was Rs. 2,79,425 compared with Rs. 2,57,932 last year.

Special and technical education

284. The number of training schools for masters rose from 74 to 76 but their strength fell from 10,619 to 10,537. The number in the higher elementary section was 7,241 and in the lower elementary section 1,492 as compared with 7,066 and 1,702 respectively, in the previous year. The strength in the secondary section fell from 1,851 to 1,804. The number of successful candidates in the Training School-leaving Certificate examination was 5,480. Out of 7,628 (7,410 men and 218

women) lower elementary grade teachers who appeared for the examination only 1,923 (1,864 men and 59 women) were successful.

There were 484 manual training classes attached to various schools and colleges with an approximate strength of 68,438 (66,315 boys and 2,123 girls) against 459 classes with 65,074 pupils in the preceding year. Manual training was given mostly in woodwork and weaving, and also in horticulture, book-binding, rattan and coir work, tailoring and other subjects.

On the 31st March 1935, there were 58,025 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 55,595 in the previous year. Of these, 6,549 were given instruction in arts, 2,186 in technical subjects, 44,630 in industries and 4,660 in commercial subjects.

Women's education

285. Institutions intended for the education of Indian girls decreased from 5,706 to 5,560 but their strength increased from 402,139 to 408,404. The number of girls reading in all grades of schools was 845,654 as compared with 806,242 on 31st March 1934. The number of students in arts colleges for women decreased from 527 to 520. In addition, 254 women students were reading in arts colleges for men. In the two training colleges for women, there were 74 students under training as against 73 in the previous year. The number of women reading in professional colleges for men was 94, of whom 92 were in the Medical College and two in the Law College.

There were 48 high schools and 27 middle schools with a total strength of 19,830 as against 19,300 in the previous year. Including girls in boys' schools, 26,337 girls were receiving secondary education as compared with 25,198 in the previous year. The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,464 to 5,336, but their strength rose from 374,430 to 381,013. There was also an increase in the number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools from 420,311 to 458,853. The number of teachers employed in these schools decreased from 14,784 to 14,753, of whom 12,582 were trained. The number of training schools for women increased by one to 65. The total strength

of these schools, however, fell from 3,298 to 3,250. The total direct expenditure on collegiate and school education for girls was about Rs. 58 lakhs. The average cost of educating a girl was Rs. 537 in arts colleges and Rs. 60 in secondary schools.

European education

286. The number of institutions intended for Europeans remained unaltered at 80. The strength in these schools rose from 11,189 to 11,310. The number of non-European pupils reading in these schools was 1,984 against 1,954 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of teachers in these schools from 746 to 759. Of the 230 candidates who appeared for the European High School examination, 148 (including 74 girls) were successful. In the Middle School examination, 365 candidates appeared and 265 (including 153 girls) passed. The total expenditure on European education was Rs. 23·92 lakhs towards which Government funds contributed 28·4 per cent and fees 27·4 per cent.

Muhammadan education

287. The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,669 to 3,601 while the strength rose from 245,584 to 248,905. The number of private institutions also declined from 544 to 520 and their strength from 22,524 to 20,362. The number of students reading in arts colleges fell from 488 to 466. Besides these, 102 students were attending the three Arabic colleges and 109 students including 5 women were reading in professional colleges. The number of pupils in secondary schools specially intended for Muhammadans fell from 3,864 to 3,655. There were 11,943 Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools. Public elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara increased from 1,484 to 1,521 and their strength from 118,026 to 125,180. But the number of girls' schools decreased from 143 to 140 though their strength increased from 8,152 to 8,443. The Malappuram Sessional School for Mullas and Musaliyars had 40 pupils on the rolls.

Education of depressed classes

288. The number of public institutions mainly intended for the depressed classes increased from 9,575 to 9,614 and their strength from 357,149 to 371,914. The number of private schools for these

classes decreased from 183 to 148 and their strength from 5,640 to 4,332. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes in all public schools was 316,141 as against 301,843 in the previous year.

Education of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

289. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes in all classes of institutions was 24,568 as against 22,887 in the previous year. There were 19 schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in the Kurnool district besides two aided schools for Lambadis. The strength of these schools was 527 (382 boys and 145 girls). There were 402 schools for the children of hill tribes in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari. Fifty-five schools under local board and 23 under private agencies worked during the year for the benefit of Badagas, Todas, Kotas, Irulas and other chief hill tribes of the Nilgiris. The total number of aborigines attending these schools was 3,910. In the Madura district there were 259 Kallar schools with a strength of 13,774 pupils. Besides schools for Kallars in the Ramnad district, there were 5 schools for Koravars in the Salem district.

Education of defective children

290. There were nine boys' schools and two girls' schools for defectives, with a total strength of 495. The use of the Braille printing machine in the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamalle, made the production of Braille literature cheaper and easier.

Miscellaneous

291. Adult education classes under public management or run by non-official agencies and honorary workers worked at thirteen centres. At Saidapet centre, an itinerant library was doing very good service. Several special lectures were delivered at the other centres during the year. There was a further fall in the number of part-time and night schools for boys from 1,217 to 976 and in their strength from 39,794 to 33,225. The total strength of the Boy Scouts of all ranks was 17,104. As many as 20 training camps were conducted during the year and 644 men were trained to take charge of cub and scout work. Two largely attended combined rallies of boy scouts and girl guides were held during the year.

There was a definite development and expansion of the girl guide movement in the Presidency during the year. The total number of guiders, guides and blue birds was 6,288. A successful training camp was held in Madras when 58 guiders from all over the Presidency attended.

Finance

292. There was a small increase in the total expenditure on education from Rs. 539·87 lakhs to Rs. 540·94 lakhs. The percentage which the public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure was 61 and 39 as compared with 60 and 40 respectively in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[Commissioner's Report for the year 1934-35]

293. Eight examinations were held in the year at 952 centres, the total number of candidates registered and examined being 55,045 and 53,181, respectively. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of candidates registered and examined.

Particulars relating to each of the examinations are given below:—

Serial number.	Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination	18,984	18,509	415
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	19,687	18,940	151
3	Government Technical examinations.	15,314*	14,692*	325
4	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit schools	288	280	17
5	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	109*	101*	20
6	European schools examinations ...	600	596	20
7	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in physical training (for men) ...	58	58	1
8	Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf mute) children	5	5	3
	Total ...	55,045	53,181	952

*Number of subject-candidates.

Of the candidates examined for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination, 885 were girls. Ninety-nine pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 46 who were dependents or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. One hundred and sixty-three schools against 166 in the previous year, used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination.

As a result of the insistent representations from the Andhra and Madras Universities for a change in the subjects of study and on account of complaints from teachers that syllabuses in history, geography and elementary science were too heavy, the 1929 Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme was revised and the revised scheme was approved by Government in June 1934. In the 1934 scheme, the subjects for the public examination are the three compulsory subjects, namely, English, a vernacular and mathematics, and two optionals under Group C. Group C is sub-divided into three classes, humanities, science and non-academic subjects. The candidates are required in future to take not more than one subject from any one class under Group C. The scheme does not preclude any school from offering instruction in music, agriculture, commercial subjects or domestic subjects.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Pupils

294. The public school system which was introduced in the previous year was in full working order during the year under review and led to a better sense of responsibility and discipline among the pupils. On 31st March 1935, there were on the rolls of the school 309 boys and 191 girls. There were 300 children registered and awaiting admission.

Forty-four pupils were presented for the Cambridge examinations and 42 passed, 8 gaining exemption from the London Matriculation. Two

candidates who sat for the Government examinations passed in the second division. One boy sat for the Royal Air Force Apprentices examination and was successful. Six girls were presented for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music and all were successful, two reaching the standard of honourable mention.

Physical and Military training

There was a vast improvement in cricket and in hockey and football continued to be as popular as ever. The school again won the Governor-General's trophy for shooting. Drill and gymnastics continued to form part of the school curriculum.

Health

The number of in-patients in the boys' and girls' branches of the hospital fell considerably from the previous year's figures. There was a slight fall in the number of out-patients admitted in the boys' branch but the number of admissions in the girls' branch rose from 175 to 230. The usual inoculations, re-inoculations and re-vaccinations were carried out. The health of the children was very good compared with previous years and this improvement may be put down to the good dieting introduced.

Finance

The general school account shows an income of Rs. 3,71,162 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,47,559 during the year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1934-35; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1934-35; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1934-35; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*]

Connemara Public Library

295. The total number of books, apart from periodicals, added to the library during the year was 484. Two hundred and fourteen institutions, or eight more than in the previous year, sent 232 journals and 30 standard works in exchange for the museum bulletins. Author cataloguing was done for the books transferred from the Institute

of Commerce, Madras, and detailed classification and cataloguing of the History section was continued. All new books received were catalogued and a catalogue of the periodicals available and the first supplement to the authors' catalogue issued in 1931 were published. Sixty thousand one hundred and thirty-five readers visited the library during the year and consulted 129,228 volumes. The borrowing facilities offered were availed of by the public to a greater extent than in the previous year as shown by the increase in the number of depositors from 912 to 1,098 and in the number of volumes lent from 18,681 to 19,771. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries was 224 compared with 210 last year.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

296. Only one Kannada transcript was purchased during the year and copies were made of six Tamil manuscripts. The number of visitors to the library increased from 6,290 last year to 6,940 while the number of manuscripts and books consulted rose from 12,530 to 12,957. In addition, 242 manuscripts and 148 books were issued on loan to persons and institutions interested in oriental learning.

Educational associations and reading rooms

297. The number of educational associations and reading rooms remained unaltered at 2,584, but their strength declined from 116,071 to 106,927. There was a fall in the number of reading rooms and literary societies from 1,244 to 1,132.

Madras Record Office

298. The Madras Record Office received 14,113 requisitions for records, during the year, as against 13,761 last year. Of these, 31 involved search as against 67 in the previous year. The records of the Board of Revenue and Government were received as usual. One hundred and fifty-nine district records were deposited during the year and the transfer of the district records for the period up to 1857 was almost complete at the end of the year. Good progress was made in the work of cataloguing, labelling and mending ancient records. The library catalogue was sent to the press for proofs. Seven research students, including a lady, were allowed access to the records.

Twenty-nine volumes of Collectorate records and five volumes of India Office typescripts were published in the year under review.

Publications

Periodicals

Statistics

299. Of the 321 newspapers published in the Presidency during the year, 128 were published in Madras City. Seventy-three newspapers were in English, 119 in Tamil, 51 in Telugu, 11 in Malayalam, 15 in Kanarese, 16 in other languages and 36 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual. The principal English dailies were the *Hindu* which continued to be the outstanding Madras paper, restrained in language and sober in criticism; the *Indian Express*, extremist in policy and politically aggressive; *Justice*, the organ of the Non-Brahmans, reasonable in its views and moderate in tone; and the *Madras Mail*, the mouth-piece of European opinion. Among the foremost vernacular daily papers, the *Swadesamitran* continued to be the leading nationalist daily and the counterpart of the *Hindu*, the allegiance of the *Andhrapatrika* (Telugu) and the *Mathrubhumi* (Malayalam) to the Congress remained unabated, and the *Viswakarnataka* (Kanarese) was ardently Gandhian in sentiment. The *Ananda Vikatan* gained for itself a pre-eminent position in the South and became the most widely read weekly in the Tamil country. Naive in language but virulent in spirit it blended sarcastic humour with nationalist views and was an active Congress propagandist.

Topics

The Press Legislation and the suspension of civil disobedience brought about a noticeable change in the policy and outlook of the nationalist press. Criticism did not diminish but was more reasonable and news was less coloured. The suspension of civil disobedience was welcomed by all sections of the press and the decision of the Congress to contest the Assembly elections was hailed with acclamation by the nationalist press, which did considerable propaganda on behalf of the Congress candidates. The Joint Select Committee Report came in for a great deal of bitter and indignant criticism from the nationalist

press which advocated its categorical rejection. The moderate papers, though not less vehement in their criticism, pleaded for a liberal modification of the proposals to make them acceptable to Indian opinion and expressed willingness to work the new constitution for what it was worth. A noteworthy feature of the year was the great interest taken by the press in agrarian problems. The entire land revenue system formed the target for attack by all sections of the press and the scale of concessions given was declaimed inadequate and niggardly. During the year, the nationalist papers gave greater attention to socialist thought and published articles by writers with socialist leanings.

Registration of books

300. During the year, 3,393 books and 1,035 periodicals were registered against 3,774 and 975 last year ; though there was a fall in the production of books, the increase of literary activity in the form of periodicals was maintained. Out of the total number of books and periodicals, 3,694 were original works, 655 were republications and 79 were translations. Madras continued to be the principal centre of literary activity. The number (1,456) of publications in Tamil continued to be the largest as compared with 1,079 in English and 929 in Telugu. There was a marked decline in the literary output in Telugu but the progress of Hindi showed an appreciable increase. Religion, as usual, claimed greater attention than any other subject; but it is a matter for regret that the number of publications under "Art" and "Poetry" declined. There was no deterioration in the tone and character of the publications.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

301. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 as amended in 1931-32.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Government Museum

302. Steady progress was made during the year in improving the labelling in the botanical and other galleries of the Museum ; a number of additional explanatory labels were added to the zoological and prehistoric galleries. The reserve collection of moths and butterflies was overhauled. Five hundred and fifty-five treasure trove coins were acquired by the Numismatic section while 20 bronze antiquities were restored by the electrolytic method. The year's main work in the restoration and preservation of antiquities was the treatment of the Negapatam bronzes. The system of Museum demonstrations to teachers of secondary schools in the City was continued and 7 schools sent 70 teachers to the demonstrations. Several pupils of schools and students of local colleges were conducted by their teachers, professors or lecturers over the galleries of the Museum. Excluding the festival days, the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 302,814 against 272,307 in the preceding year and on Dwadasi and Kannu Pongal festival days 174,320 persons visited the Museum.

Theatre

The Museum theatre continued to be in great demand and was used on 42 occasions, exclusive of rehearsals, in the year against 40 occasions in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 554 was realized as rent for the use of the theatre and Rs. 45 for the use of the lawn in front of the theatre for erecting tents on performance days.

Zoological Gardens

303. The Corporation Zoological Gardens continued to be under the charge of a graduate in zoology. Owing to financial stringency no extensions or improvements were carried out during the year. The right of collecting gate fees for the year and to keep two bazaars was sold in auction for Rs. 21,300. Some additions to the live-stock were made during the year and the total value of the live-stock on the 31st March 1935 was Rs. 26,318.

Astronomy (1934) Kodaikanal Observatory

304. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was continued as in previous years. Photoheliograms were obtained on 323 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 316 days and in hydrogen light on 294 days and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 301 days. There has been a considerable increase in all forms of solar activity compared with the year 1933. The mean daily areas of calcium prominences showed an increase of 65 per cent, the mean daily numbers an increase of 44 per cent and hydrogen absorption markings an increase of 80 per cent. The sunspot minimum having occurred in 1933 and a new cycle of spot activity having commenced, the number of new spot groups observed was nearly double that of last year and the mean daily numbers showed an increase of 75 per cent.

A spectrohelioscope loaned by the Mount Wilson Observatory was set up early in the year and regular observations with it were begun from the month of April. Owing to the low activity of the sun, no conspicuous quick-changing phenomena were observed, except one eruption on the 20th December 1934 near solar latitude 25° N and longitude 47° E.

The Director, the Assistant Director and a Research Fellow of the Madras University were engaged throughout the year on the spectrophotometry of certain lines in the sun's spectrum at different points between the centre of the sun's disc and the limb. The lines studied were the H and K lines of ionised calcium and lines of hydrogen in the visible part of the solar spectrum. Contours of these lines were studied and preliminary results derived.

Madras Observatory

The Madras Observatory was reduced to the status of a Pilot Balloon station in March 1932.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archæology

305. No excavations of any importance were carried out in the Madras Presidency during the year. A major portion of the grant allotted for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency was spent on current repairs and maintenance and a sum of Rs. 1,814 was spent on special repairs. The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 19,009.

Special repairs were carried out by restoring the damaged enclosure containing valuable fragments of Buddhist sculptures at Amaravati, Guntūr district, repairing the leaky roof of the Attirala Parasurama temple at Poli, Cuddapah district, and by securing the disturbed lintels, pillars and walls of the Jain temple at Sultan's Battery, Malabar district. Annual repairs to the historic forts like those at Gingee, Udayagiri, Chandragiri and Palghat were specially attended to. Protected monuments scattered throughout the Presidency were generally conserved and maintained.

Further excavation of a number of ancient sites inspected was not found promising. At Hampi, however, the disappearance of prickly-pear consequent on the introduction of the Cochineal insects disclosed innumerable stone images and figures and other objects of interest, some of which were intact and in good condition. A very fine specimen of a privy stone slab belonging to the period of the Vijayanagar Dynasty, was among the interesting objects recovered. The construction of an open-air museum for the exhibition of these interesting relics of the past was under contemplation.

Epigraphy

306. Three hundred and fifty inscriptions were copied and 24 copper-plate grants were examined during the year. In addition, 22 photographs, mostly of the seals of these grants, were taken. The three earliest copper-plate grants which may

belong to the 5th century A.D. refer to the Kaliṅga kings, Chaṇḍavarman, Umavarman and Ananta-Śaktivarman. The first two kings are identical with the donors of the Kōmarti plates and the Brihat-prōshṭha grant, respectively. The third king Ananta-Śaktivarman seems to be different from Śaktivarman of the Rāgōlu plates and, probably, he reigned some time later. Another grant which might have been issued a century later, belongs to the Kaliṅga king Anantavarman who had his capital at Pishṭapura and who is identical with Anantavarman of the Siripuram plates. A grant of the Western Ganga king Mārasiṁha II, dated Śaka 884, registers an endowment made by the king while camping at Mēlpāḍi-śibira, to the Jaina teacher Ēḷāchārya to provide for worship in a temple constructed by the queen-mother Kallabbe. In an incomplete set of copper-plates of the Gajapati king Kapilēśwara, dated Śaka 1380, mention is made of his campaigns against Hampā (Vijayanagara) and the Musalman kings of Bidār, Gulbarga and Delhi, probably indicating his conflicts with Mallikārjuna and with the Bāhmani Sultans. A stone inscription from the South Arcot district bearing a date in the 20th year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III (1198), records a compact entered into between two local chiefs, by which each agreed to help the other with soldiers and cavalry in time of danger, not to betray the other's secrets and strength to his enemy, and to hold no communications and contract no alliance with his foes. The unsettled condition of the tract at this period is also reflected in the number of short epigraphs found in this region, recording vows of fealty taken by several persons to stand by their masters, even at the risk of their lives. Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, the founder of the principality of Gingee and a subordinate of the later Vijayanagara kings, and his son Koṇḍama-Nāyaka figure in several inscriptions of the South Arcot district as builders of temples or shrines, and a stone statue of the former with a label giving his name has been found in the temple at Vṛiddhāchalam.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

307. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929-30 as amended in 1931-32.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England

308. On the 31st March 1935 there were 85 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Of these, 16 were Chaplains on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment, 10 were Diocesan Chaplains and 41 were Indian clergymen. The Bishop of Madras returned from leave on the 31st October 1934 and three chaplains went on leave during the course of the year. Two deacons and two priests, all of whom were Indians, were ordained. Three clergymen were licensed to officiate in the Diocese either as English ministers or Indian pastors. The Church of St. Luke in Bangalore City was consecrated on the 9th March 1935. The Bishop of Madras held his fifth visitation of the Diocese on the 20th November 1934. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering to English congregations in the four Dioceses of Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevelly and Travancore and Cochin amounted to Rs. 1,64,145.

Church of Scotland

309. There were three Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) in the Presidency, one at Madras, another at Bangalore and the third at Secunderabad. United Board Chaplains ministered to presbyterians in Arkonam, Kotagiri and Wellington.

STATIONERY

Opening balance

310. The value of stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1934–35 was Rs. 6,54,044 (English stores Rs. 4,83,792 and Indian stores Rs. 1,70,252) against Rs. 7,30,884 (English stores Rs. 6,60,096 and Indian stores Rs. 70,788) in 1933–34.

Receipts

The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 4,84,371 (English stores Rs. 2,98,323 and Indian stores Rs. 1,86,048) against Rs. 5,75,866 (English stores Rs. 3,64,435 and Indian stores Rs. 2,11,431) in 1933–34.

Issues

The total value of stores issued during the year amounted to Rs. 6,80,244 (English stores Rs. 4,45,550 and Indian stores Rs. 2,34,694) against Rs. 6,52,706 (English stores Rs. 5,40,739 and Indian stores Rs. 1,11,967) in 1933–34.

Local funds

The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment during the year amounted to Rs. 18,886 as against Rs. 23,679 in 1933–34.

Closing balance

The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 4,58,171 (English stores Rs. 3,36,565 and Indian stores Rs. 1,21,606) against Rs. 6,54,044 (English stores Rs. 4,83,792 and Indian stores Rs. 1,70,252) in 1933–34.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Finance

311. The receipts for the year including Jail Press receipts and receipts in England amounted to Rs. 4,07,149 as compared with Rs. 3,33,451 in the previous year, the increase being mainly under recoveries effected from local bodies on account of the printing of electoral rolls and forms and the cost of printing work done for the Record of Rights Officer. The net expenditure under Government and Jail Presses, inclusive of expenditure in England, was Rs. 10,52,237 against Rs. 10,31,364 in 1933–34.

312. Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 68,475 were added during the year against Rs. 96,564 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the number of copies of publications placed on sale and to the absence of issue of any costly books. The sales, including those by commission agents, amounted to Rs. 35,222 against Rs. 30,742 in 1933–34 and those effected through agents alone to Rs. 12,922 as compared with Rs. 8,806 in the previous year. The value of free issues of publications during the year amounted to Rs. 61,929 against Rs. 61,113 in the previous year. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales, was 427,751 including 73,333 copies of Government proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the press. **Publications**

313. The total work charges for printing and binding amounted to Rs. 10,07,755, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 3,40,075 and the cost of maps, stereos, blocks, etc., to Rs. 12,621. **Printing and binding**

314. The total output in the type-foundry was 86,878 lb. consisting of foundry cast types, monotype cast types, leads and rule material and stereo and electro types. The expenditure on the supply of and repairs to rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,415. The total number of covers and forms printed for supply during the year was 145·4 millions, showing an increase of 21·6 millions over the previous year, the increase being due to the heavy demand for standardized forms from several offices consequent on the complete transfer of excess stocks with them to other offices during previous years, to the supply of fresh famine forms to the districts of Anantapur and Bellary and to the printing of election forms for the Legislative Assembly. **Miscellaneous**

Plant to the value of Rs. 1,33,170 was added during the year. The book value of plant, after deducting depreciation at the close of the year, was Rs. 14,14,255. The closing balance of stock of stores was Rs. 84,186 against Rs. 93,177 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller stock of paper and stores on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 74,085 as compared with Rs. 30,899 in the previous year, the increase being due to the printing of electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly at private presses. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 65,503 against Rs. 64,660 in the previous year.

A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5·80 lakhs for re-modelling the Press buildings was sanctioned in the year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1934)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India—Medico-legal Investigations*]

General

315. There was a further increase in the work of the department during the year 1934. One thousand five hundred and fifty-three cases with 7,608 articles were dealt with as against 1,518 cases with 7,129 articles in 1933. The increase shows that greater care was taken in the investigation of cases.

Medico-legal

Human poisoning

316. The total number of human poisoning cases dealt with during the year was 327 with 1,995 articles as against 372 cases with 2,116 articles in the year 1933. Poison was detected in 174 cases. Oleander was the most common poison (found in 41 cases), with opium (24 cases) and datura (23 cases) coming next. There was a surprisingly large increase in the datura cases. The department also investigated tests for mercury and madar juice.

Animal poisoning

Twenty cases of animal poisoning with 70 articles were investigated. Poison was detected in nine cases. Oleander was detected in five cases, arsenic in three and in the remaining case the nature of the poison could not be determined.

Stain cases

There were 928 cases of stains involving the examination of 4,747 articles. This number exceeded the previous year's figure by 500 articles, constituting a new record. Three thousand seven

hundred and two specimens were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported traces of human blood in 3,480 specimens.

Miscellaneous

The number of miscellaneous medico-legal cases increased to 107 cases with 625 articles as against 95 cases and 524 articles in 1933. The articles consisted chiefly of bombs, poisons, bones for identification and articles concerned in cheating cases. There was a welcome fall in the number of bomb cases from 44 in 1933 to 29 in this year. The falling off was more marked towards the end of the year.

General analyses

317. The number of analyses carried out this year was 171, or one more than in the previous year. Several cases requiring the identification of a machine on which a document had been typed were received and dealt with successfully.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions

318. There were 3,410 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 25,05,995 and 20 muras of rice as against 3,361 institutions with an income of Rs. 25,34,262 and 20 muras of rice in the previous year. Of these, 2,209 institutions were maintained entirely by endowments of land and money and subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 12·10 lakhs. Three hundred and twelve institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 5·13 lakhs and 214 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 4·03 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 675 institutions costing Rs. 3·78 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 2,034 institutions was the relief of travellers. Of these, 928 were general, 1,079 for Hindus and 27 for Muhammadans. Of the 567 for the relief of the Brahmans, 513 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 539 while for orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers the total number was 31. The

aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 16,928,492 as against 16,725,136 in 1933-34.

Triplicane Langarkhana

319. The receipts of the Langarkhana, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,573-4-5, amounted to Rs. 6,853-4-5 and its expenditure to Rs. 4,009-12-0. The average daily number of paupers who received aid from the institutions was 349 as against 358 in the previous year.

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries

320. The average daily number of in-door paupers dieted was 92 as against 96 in 1933-34. The daily average cost of diet per pauper remained unaltered at As. 2-1.

The average number of out-door paupers dieted daily (219) and the average cost of diet per pauper (Rs. 1-2-0) per month remained also unaltered. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 14,262 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,312.

TOWN-PLANNING

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town-planning for the year 1934-35*]

General

321. At the end of the year, the Madras Town-Planning Act was in force in 82 municipal towns (including Madras City) and 39 local areas, of which 40 and 12 respectively had taken up detailed town-planning schemes, while all the 82 municipalities and a local board had undertaken the preparation of general town-planning schemes for their town and vicinity. No general town-planning scheme reached Government by the end of March 1935.

Schemes

The number of sanctioned (detailed) town-planning schemes at the end of the year was 37, excluding three schemes that were revoked by Government. No new scheme was sanctioned during the year. There were altogether 173 town-planning schemes under preparation or sanctioned during the year. By the end of the year, 58 municipal councils and the Corporation of Madras had new

special town-planning committees functioning. It is a matter for regret that many of the committees did not meet during the year.

Twelve municipal councils and fourteen panchayats fixed industrial areas during the year. Industrial areas

322. During the year, the Town-planning department, in addition to the scrutiny of regular town-planning schemes, gave advice to the Corporation of Madras and the Calicut Municipal Council in respect of the disposal of 550 building applications. The department dealt with 22 interim layouts and also gave advice on 180 cases of a miscellaneous nature which included labour housing schemes, parks and playgrounds, municipal and other building schemes and specification of industrial areas. Miscellaneous

The expenditure incurred on the department amounted to Rs. 25,279 as against Rs. 19,230 in the previous year. Expenditure

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION

[*Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1934-35*]

323. During the year the Madras Services Commission dealt with 52,635 references as against 30,482 in the previous year. The increase in the volume of work in the year was chiefly due to the competitive examination for the Madras Ministerial Service held in 1934 which had not been held in the previous year, the recruitment to additional posts undertaken by the Commission and consultation with the Commission in matters of probation and promotion within the service provided for in the revised General Rules for Subordinate Services which came into force from 1st October 1934. General

The competitive examination for the Madras Ministerial Service was held at eighteen centres, mainly district headquarters. There were 1,671 Examinations

candidates of whom 1,479 were admitted to the examination. Five hundred and twenty-four candidates were selected for appointment on the results of the examination. The examinations in the Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted, as usual, half-yearly in June and December 1934. There were 1,840 candidates for the Special Tests and 1,135 for the Departmental Tests for these two examinations, as against 1,754 for the Special Tests and 1,140 for the Departmental Tests in the previous year. The Police Training School Final examination was held in September-October 1934. There were 50 candidates for this examination as against 42 candidates in the previous year. The Periodical Test in Shorthand was held in June 1935 for which there were 218 candidates as against 121 candidates last year.

Interview and selection of candidates

The Commission selected candidates for 53 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services and interviewed 2,162 applicants. The Commission also dealt with 35 references relating to appointment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services as against 23 dealt with last year and drew up lists of officers of Subordinate Services qualified for appointment or advised on the suitability of officers for appointment to the following Provincial Services :—

1. Madras Agricultural Service.
2. Do. Civil Service (Executive Branch).
3. Do. Co-operative Service.
4. Do. Educational Service.
5. Do. Electrical Service.
6. Do. Engineering Service.
7. Do. Excise Service.
8. Do. Fisheries Service.
9. Do. General Service—Class IX (Assistant Secretaries to Government).
10. Do. General Service—Class X (Translators to Government).
11. Do. Medical Service (Women's Branch).
12. Do. Police Service.
13. Do. Public Health Service.
14. Do. Registration Service.
15. Do. Veterinary Service.

The Commission advised the Government on 30 appeals, 9 memorials and 49 proposals for punishment as against 29 appeals, 10 memorials and 52 proposals for punishments dealt with in the previous year.

Miscellaneous

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

324. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1935 is shown in the following table:—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	656	3,935	9,827	1,400
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	361	2,506	8,455	35,769
Scheduled classes ...	6	27	111	1,870
Muhammadans	101	404	1,821	10,556
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	392	474	52	22
Indian Christians ...	141	760	1,551	2,648
Others	10	9	26	154

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